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FRIDAY, JULY 21 1911

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

POLICE GUARDING CHINESE AT CARDIFF.
[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
At Cardiff the police are guarding the Chinese seamen who have been imported to take the place of the British strikers, in view of a possible attack.

KITCHENER'S POST.

TO BE NON-MILITARY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in reply to a question on the subject, Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that Lord Kitchener's appointment in Egypt was not of a military character.

RAINLESS ENGLAND.

THREE WEEKS' DROUGHT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
There has been no rain in England for three weeks.

HOME RACING.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
The result of the race for the Liverpool Cup was as follows:—

Dalmaerag 1
King Midas 2
Humorist 3

EX-QUEEN OF KOREA.

DIES SUDDENLY.

[INDEPENDENT NEWS' AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 21.
The ex-Queen of Korea was taken ill suddenly and expired last night.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd.
Subject to audit the Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will recommend at the Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders to be held on August the 8th the payment of a dividend of \$1.25 per share or \$100,000, write off book value of steamers, properties and wharves \$25,000, transfer to Depreciation and Insurance Fund \$10,000, transfer to Special Repairs Fund \$5,000 and carry forward to New Account \$24,425.80.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EMPIRE APPEAL COURT.

ITS CONSTITUTION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 20, 9.30 a.m.
The official Blue Book gives a summary of the Imperial Conference proposals regarding the institution of a Court of Appeal, which proposals were agreed to by the Conference at its sitting on the 13th instant.

It is proposed to combine the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council into a Supreme Court of Appeal for the Empire.

The Government adds two selected Judges to the Lords of Appeal.

The practice of the Judicial Committee will be modified in accordance with the wishes of the Dominion representatives by allowing a dissentient Judge to give reasons for his dissent in Dominion cases submitted to the Court.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

A TIENTSIN SHOT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 20, 9.30 a.m.
In the competition for the Alexandra Prize, a Scotsman and a Welshman tied for first place with scores of 69 each.

Irvine, of Tientsin, was third with 68.

Tiffin, of Rhodesia, was eighth with a score of 67.

PRINCE OF WALES PRIZE.

London, July 20, 2 p.m.

Private Clifford, of Canada, won the Prince of Wales Prize with a score of 81.

Tiffin, of Rhodesia, came second, with 80.

KOLAPORE CUP.

London, July 21, 11.20 p.m.

In the team competition for the Kolapore Cup, England and Canada tied for first place with 750 each. Next came South Africa and Guernsey with 733 each, followed by New Zealand 720 and India with 698.

England won the trophy as having the best score, at the last range—the long distance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

MILITARY EXPEDITION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 20, 2 p.m.
From Tehran it is reported that the Mojless has empowered the Persian Government to proclaim the most rigorous martial law.

A military expedition is to start forthwith against the ex-Shah's followers.

The force will consist of five hundred Bakhtiari, five hundred Reformed Cavalry, and a number of Volunteers; while two thousand Bakhtiari are marching against Salard Dauleh.

PERSIAN PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

London, July 20, 4.55 p.m.

Further telegrams from Tehran state that it is understood that Persia contemplates the despatch of a strong Note to the English and Russian Legations, recalling Persia's frequent representations on the subject of the ex-Shah's intrigues since his departure from the capital, and expressing surprise and regret regarding Russia's failure to observe her promise contained in Article XI. of the Protocol of date 25th August, 1900.

Persia maintains that Russia is responsible for any disorders and losses of property resulting from the ex-Shah's landing.

RUSSIA'S DISCLAIMER.

London, July 20, 4.55 p.m.

Despatches received from St. Petersburg affirm that Russia is wholly ignorant of the ex-Shah's escape.

LATE CHIEF RABBI.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 20, 9.40 p.m.
The funeral of the Late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, took place at Willesden.

It was a simple but impressive ceremony.

His Majesty King George was represented.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 20, 4.55 p.m.
The ship Aurora which is to carry the Australian Antarctic Expedition to the South, will leave London on Tuesday.

She will call at Capetown, and thence proceed to Hobart, where the leader of the Expedition, Doctor Mawson, and staff will embark and stores will be shipped.

The Aurora will carry a monoplane, which is now being tested at Brooklands.

HOME RACING.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 20, 7 p.m.
Rathlea is to be ridden by Crip, not Earl, in the race for the Liverpool Cup.

THE RACE.

London, July 21, 1.15 a.m.

The result of the race for the Liverpool Cup was as follows:—

Dalmaerag 1
King Midas 2
Humorist 3

Elevenran. Thore was won by two lengths with a neck between second and third. Dalmaerag secured the inside position at the distance, and, taking command, won easily.

SIR W. WILCOCKS.

RETIRES FROM TURKISH POST.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 21, 1.15 a.m.
Sir Wm. Wilcocks, K.C.M.G., Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works, Constantinople, has resigned.

[Sir William was the projector and designer of the Assuan Dam on the Nile.]

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

CARDIFF SITUATION.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Six thousand workers of all grades at Cardiff Docks have struck work in sympathy with the seamen.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH IN W. AFRICA.

GERMAN DEMANDS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 20, 2 p.m.
"The Times" understands that Germany demands the complete cession of the coast and interior in French Congo up to Sanga River, including Libreville and Loango; also, France's right of pre-emption in the Congo States.

COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

CONFERENCE CRITICS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 21, 1.20 a.m.

During the debate on the Colonial Estimates in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttleton (late Secretary of State for the Colonies) said that, apart from the discussion of foreign affairs, the results of the Imperial Conference had been disappointing. He asked for definite information concerning the Commission referred to on the 17th and 20th ultimo, especially with regard to fiscal matters in the Crown Colonies and India.

Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said, in reply, that the resolution of the Imperial Conference binds the Commission not to make recommendations with reference to fiscal policy in any part of the Empire.

Nor is it intended, he said, that the Commission should inquire into such matters as the tax on corn. It might be always assumed that the terms of the reference would be roughly the terms of the resolution, but the speeches of Mr. Lyttleton and others made them realise that the resolution was not sufficiently water-tight, and they would not hesitate to amend the resolution accordingly.

The Commission does not apply to India or the Crown Colonies.

It was unfair, continued the Colonial Secretary, to measure the accomplishments of the Conference merely by resolutions.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Referring to the unwillingness of the Premiers to accept his proposal for the appointment of a standing committee, he said that ultimately the position was stated thus: "Young man, you are going too far!" He had had to accept a position which was one wherein no British Minister had ever been placed before, but he willingly accepted the decision of the Conference.

The consultations on Imperial Defence, he said, had been most successful and of great value, while the Court of Appeal arrangements had given ample satisfaction in every dominion.

[The Commission referred to was the subject of the following resolution of the Conference:—"That His Majesty should be approached with a view to the appointment of a Royal Commission representing the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, with a view of investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the empire represented at this Conference, the development attained and attainable, and the facilities for production, manufacture, and distribution of the trade of each part with the others and with the outside world, the food and raw material requirements of each and the sources thereof available. To what extent, if any, the trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either beneficially or otherwise. And by what methods consistent with the existing fiscal policy of each part the trade of each part with the others may be improved and extended."]

MACAO GAMBLING.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, July 19.
The Self-Government Society has issued a hand bill informing the public of the convention of a meeting on the 24th inst., in connection with the question of the suppression of gambling in Macao. According to the hand bill, the Ministry is alleged to have instructed the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James to communicate with the Portuguese Foreign Minister in Portugal about the question. The Society informs the public that although this question is one of diplomatic nature, the Cantonese should not lose their opportunity to express their views and to force the Chinese Government to negotiate in this matter without delay in view of its importance to the people in Canton.

Fire in Newspaper Office.
A fire broke out in the offices of the Hankow "Daily News" on the 10th inst. Two fires have occurred in these offices within a space of eight days. It is alleged that the last fire was wilfully started.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, July 20.

The President of the Ministry of Communications intends to alter all the postal regulations and to establish a postal savings bank.

FLOODS IN HUNAN.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, July 20.

The Governor of Hunan has memorialized the Throne stating that severe floods have been raging in his province and asking for funds to relieve the sufferers.

The Throne has instructed the President of the Ministry of Communications to consider what are the best measures for relieving the sufferers.

THE DREDGING OF MACAO HARBOUR.

ENCROACHING ON CHINESE TERRITORY.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, July 20.

The Naval Board considers the action of the Portuguese Government in dredging the Macao Harbour, an encroachment on Chinese territorial waters, and has accordingly requested the Canton Viceroy to take strong measures against the action of the Macao Government.

DR. WU TING FANG.

AS VICE-MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, July 20.

Prince Ching has strongly recommended the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting Fang as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The recommendation has been approved of by the Prince Regent.

THE EDUCATION OF THE EMPEROR.

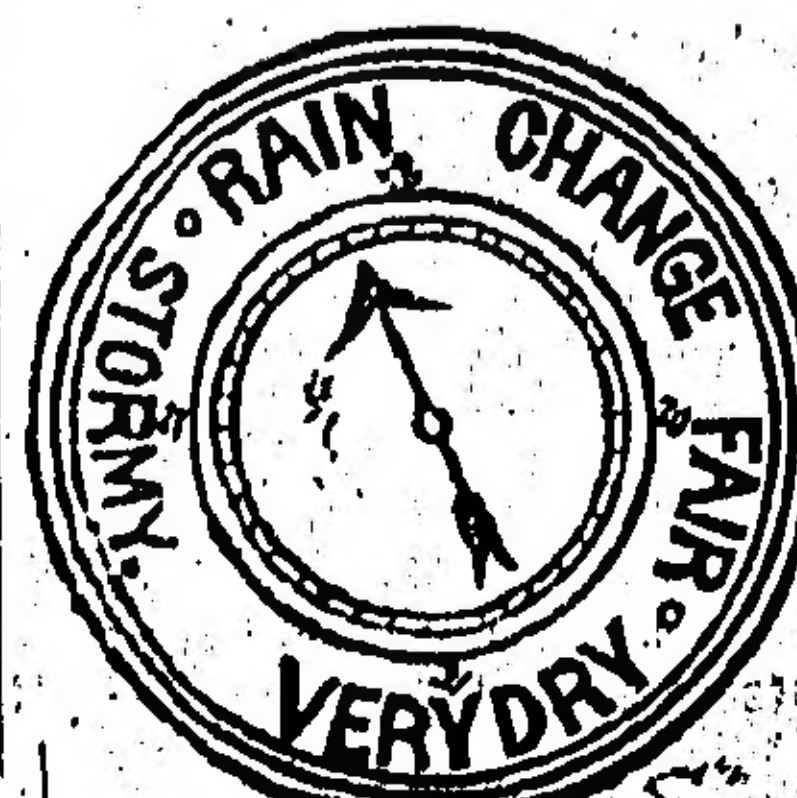
CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

["SHANGHAI PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, July 20.

The Ministry of Education has instructed all the schools throughout the Empire to be decorated with flags to celebrate the occasion on which the Emperor Hsun Tung receives his first school lesson.

The Weather Forecast.



MOTORS AND MOTORING.

A motor-car is a mechanically propelled carriage, which carries its own motive power, and very seldom manages to by it. It is often called an automobile, but, though it ought to, it very seldom does. It can be driven by steam, petrol, electricity, or a couple of horses with a long rope attached. The latter is very often used. The additional motive power then is 'bad language'. The speed depends upon the horse power of the engine, the policeman in the district in which the car is travelling, and the number of times the driver's licence has been endorsed.

Those who drive motor-cars may, roughly speaking, be divided into three classes: amateur motorists; chauffeurs, who are in a class by themselves; and road hogs, who are never any class at all. The first named drive cars for their own amusement; the second for someone else's expense; the third for everyone else's annoyance.

The chauffeur is like the lilies of the field. He toils not; neither does he spin. This is with the exception of years when he doesn't want to take the car out. He can spin them to any extent. He is, of course, a skilled mechanic, but, as he is paid a lavish weekly salary, he finds it preferable to have all repairs done at a local shop. As he draws a commission from the proprietor of the latter, he scores both ways. Once a month the owner will receive a large bill for sundries, in which all of various kinds will figure prominently. Some of it is for the lubrication of the car; most of it is for the lubrication of the chauffeur.

The road-hog wears motor goggles and a coat like a drawing-room hearth-rug. It only recognises two sets of people on the high road. They are the quick and the dead. The quick are those who got out of its way; the dead are those who don't. Owing to the speed at which it travels it is very seldom caught. Besides, its victims are usually indifferent to giving evidence. Occasionally it meets with an obstacle in the road and fails to negotiate it. The rest depends on its past life.—Ex.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

An international conference of postal workers opened at Paris last month, the English postmen being represented by 11 delegates, of whom Mr. Davis, the general secretary of the association, was elected one of the vice-presidents. No German delegates were officially present, their Government having refused them permission to attend, but they sent the editor of their organ, who is an ex-postman.

The president remarked that there was no wish to make political manifestation. The congress would remain on strictly professional ground. "But if we were credited with the wish to contribute to the disappearance of the prejudices and rivalry still existing among the nations we should certainly not be displeased."

The Luxembourg delegates moved that the social situation of postmen, regarded from the standpoint of their rights and duties, should take precedence of every other professional question. They urged that in almost every country there is a great gap between the rights of the functionaries and their duties, between what they receive and what they are obliged to give. The continued development of the services had every day imposed upon them fresh obligations, while their rights were much as they were fifty years ago. The international federation must work unceasingly to improve the social conditions of the comrades of all countries.

A Dutch delegate pointed out that the international federation cannot intervene in this question without moral and financial support.

"If you suggest sending funds," cried an English delegate, "you admit the principle of a strike."

The congress finally resolved almost unanimously the principle of the Luxembourg proposal, but decided that the means of realising it must be referred to an international secretariat.

THE NEW STAMPS.

A Disappointing Design.

It is to be feared that the new postage stamps which have made their debut will meet with but small favour among stamp collectors and artists who are anxious to obtain a stamp design that shall be in every way worthy of the nation. Although the difficulties of combining art and utility in the limited area that the postage stamp affords must be recognized, it can scarcely be said that Mr. Borge Mackenall has excelled himself in the new stamps, and it is doubtful whether they are any material improvement upon Herr Fuchs's much-criticized portrait of the late King.

In the case of the 1d. stamp the design is overcrowded with detail and the general appearance is weak and indistinct. The diminutive portrait of the King is poor and unflattering, and lacks the fine execution which the public has been led to expect. The 1-2d. stamp is slightly more successful, and it would, perhaps, have been better had the same frame design been adopted for both denominations. The engraving of the penny stamp is unsatisfactory, and the printing compares unfavourably with the workmanship of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

Altogether the stamps are disappointing after the laudatory remarks which Mr. Samuel has at various times let fall concerning them. It is somewhat strange that the country which produced the first and admittedly the most artistic postage stamp ever issued should have since proved itself incapable of putting forward a design of merit.

Only the halfpenny and penny values can so far be obtained, and they are printed by the typographical process as formerly, in sheets of 240 impressions ranged in twenty rows of twelve, grouped in two pances one above the other, divided by a decorative margin. The watermark of the Imperial Crown remains unchanged, but the perforation has been altered, now gauging 14 by 14.1-2 instead of the plain 14 previously employed. The marginal control number is all as on the current printings of the King Edward stamps, characterizing the work of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, the new Government contractors. The dies were engraved at the Royal Mint.

It is understood that, except in London and other large centres, the new stamps were only to remain on sale for a couple of days. Instructions have been issued to the postal officials that the stamps are to be withheld from sale until the existing stocks in the old King Edward type have been used up. Many of the smaller post-offices are not receiving supplies of the new issue at all.

So great was the demand for the new postage stamps, when first issued that at the Telegraph Office at St. Martin's le Grand, which alone was open until 5 o'clock, the available stock was sold out, and additional attendants had to be called in to serve purchasers.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

A Prediction.

Pope Pius, whose health recently has been giving some uneasiness among Catholics the world over, once predicted his own death. Every office, and several other minor positions, he held, were held only for a period of nine years. His Holiness was born at Riese in Treviso in 1835. He was appointed Bishop of Mantua in 1884 and nine years later was made Patriarch of Venice as well as Cardinal. Few thought that Cardinal Giuseppe Saraceni, as he then was, would become Pope, but in 1903, just a little over nine years after being made Cardinal, he was chosen for the high office. It was on his appointment that, it is said, he drew attention to the number nine. He is said to have given utterance to the words, in effect, that at the end of nine years he would cease to be Pope. This was looked upon as the prediction of his own death, but every loyal Catholic will hope that there will be no truth in his statement and that he will long hold his present office, to which he was voted with almost unanimous approval.

BRITISH OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Two British Army officers were arrested last month at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, in New York, on a charge of contempt of Court. The officers are Messrs. Alfred Curphey and Thomas William Kirkbride, and the warrant for their arrest was issued by the Court at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which alleges that the officers have obstructed the course of justice by leaving the State after being cited as witnesses in a trial for divorce.

The case is that which Mr. Andrew Mellon is bringing against his wife, an English lady, for divorce. Mr. Curphey is cited as co-respondent, but Mrs. Mellon declares that the whole case has been trumped up by her husband, who wishes to divorce her. Mr. Mellon is a multi-millionaire, and has been associated with the steel magnates of Pittsburgh, where he lives, and possesses considerable influence.

Mr. Mellon had arranged for the trial to be heard in camera before a Master in Chambers, but his wife has applied for a trial by jury.

The two Englishmen after their arrest were taken before Mr. Justice Mulqueen, of the Supreme Court, and charged with a view to their extradition to Pennsylvania. They were afterwards admitted to bail. They state that they intend to resist extradition, and that if they succeed in their resistance they are perfectly willing to return to Pittsburgh and fight the case on behalf of Mrs. Mellon.

A curious new feature of the case has arisen through the deposition of a Miss Davies, of New York, who testifies that representatives of Mr. Mellon have been seeking to induce her to sign a false statement concerning the alleged misconduct of Mrs. Mellon on a Transatlantic liner. She also accuses the multi-millionaire of threatening her with arrest when she refused to sign the statement, which she knew to be false.

MASQUERADE MYSTERY.

A curious story comes from Chertsey. It is alleged that for two years a young married woman has donned man's attire and has masqueraded as one of the male sex. For several months she lodged in Chertsey, in the vicinity of which her husband and other relatives reside, and among various unusual occupations for a woman she was employed in the foundry of Messrs. Horning and Son, Chertsey, for five months.

The woman, who is stated to be the mother of two children and the wife of an Addlestone cartier, named Smithers, has, with cropped hair and attired in man's clothing (and indulging abundantly in cigarette smoking), apparently hidden her identity from all with whom she has come in contact. Before last October she was in working. Then she went to Chertsey, earning a precarious living by selling boot laces.

She was given employment in the foundry of Messrs. Horning and Son's establishment. She was usually helping the iron-moulders, and occasionally did some light plate-moulding. Though she was of youthful appearance in her cloth cap and her man's garb, there was nothing to distinguish her from other young fellows, and it was not until the beginning of March that she left the firm's employment. Subsequently she hawked fish.

The identity is said to have been established through meeting a Chertsey man who "gave her away" at her wedding, and who had known her for years. When challenged by him, the person stoutly maintained that she was a man, and adopted the same attitude before the police. Subsequently, however, it is said she made certain admissions and promises which secured her release.

It is said that sometimes she was in the same public-house at Addlestone as her husband without discovering that his wife was present.

THE F. M. S. GOVERNOR-SHIP.

Sir Arthur Young, says the "Singapore Free Press" our former Colonial Secretary, and now Chief Secretary for the Federated Malay States, would be a choice that it may be confidently affirmed, would be welcomed warmly throughout the Colony and the F. M. S. But whether that popular and able official could be advanced at once to so high a post without having first graduated as a pukka Governor in some other Colony will perhaps be an element in the consideration of the Colonial Office. We suppose Sir Frederick Lugard, at Hongkong, could have the Straits appointment for the asking although he might not care to exchange. Neither would Sir Henry McCallum, whose abundant energies are so engrossed in the task of Ceylon administration. Sir Cavenish Boyle, at Mauritius, is a Governor of long standing, having been Governor of Newfoundland before he went to Mauritius seven years ago. But he is too senior in years to be transferred here. A brilliant young Colonial Official is Sir Percy Girouard, who is at present in charge of the East African Protectorate. His services in the Sudan and in South Africa, where he attained renown as a railway organizer of great capacity, and his administration in Northern Nigeria and now in East Africa, mark him out as one for whom promotion will be accelerated. This able Royal Engineer officer might find scope for his special railway qualifications in the railway extensions now under construction in the Malay Peninsula in the direction of Siam. Sir Percy Girouard is only forty-four years of age. But perhaps when we mention the name of Sir Walter Highton as a very probable nominee of the Colonial Office it is possible that we may find here the likeliest of the possible choices. In this Colony, where he spent so many years of work, his strength of character and intellectual capacity earned him the respect alike of the public and his colleagues of the service. He was transferred to Southern Nigeria in 1903, became a Governor of Lagos in the following year, and in 1906 was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the amalgamated colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria. To have served the Colonial Office for eight years in the highest administrative posts in West Africa would surely entitle a senior officer like Sir Walter Highton to relief and transfer. It is one of the probabilities of the situation that Sir Walter Highton may be directed by the Colonial Office to return to the Straits. The many friends of himself and Lady Highton, should that come to pass, will be well pleased. We cannot pretend to have exhausted the list of possible candidates, and there may be a surprise in store. But on the whole the chances are rather in favour of the more or less expected happening, and in the list given above, there is only one who may be ruled out as unlikely, on the score of age, and that is the Governor of Mauritius.—"S. F. P."

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

A remarkable confession by a wife to her husband, who is on military service in India, was read in the Divorce Court recently when Lieut. Richard Abbott Sparkes, of the Indian Army, was granted a decree nisi, by Mr. Justice Bagnall Deane. The petitioner alleged that his wife had been guilty of misconduct with Mr. Aylmer Green who, it was stated, was abroad.

Mr. Willis for the petitioner, said the parties were married at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, in 1905. The misconduct was alleged a short time after the marriage. In the following February the petitioner left for India and the whole question for the Court, was whether a confession, made by the respondent in a letter could be believed. The letter received by petitioner was signed "your penitent sorrowing wife," and was concluded in pathetic terms:

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and a half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, will be payable on SATURDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1255]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, will be payable on SATURDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Limited.

General Agents for the West Point Building Company, Limited.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1256]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 11th Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. B. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1264]

To Let

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MANSIONS LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

The BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1037]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS, 4a, Praya East.
"OREGAN" 30, The Peak.
No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.
OFFICES in King's BUILDING, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, Praya East.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD.
FLAT in BLUE BUILDINGS, 4 Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [169]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DEODERH STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st July, 1911. [16]

TSAANG KWONG COMPANY

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vieux Road Central.

Telephone No. 599.
Cable No. 201 Jan. 1911. [16]

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

Effective from May 1, 1911.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Train and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikyo Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer).....L.V.	Thurs. Sat.	Sun. Tues.	Fri.
\$40	Dairen (").....A.R.	"	"	"
	(S.M.R. Train).....L.V.	6.00 a.m.	"	"
Y14.95	Mukden (").....A.R.	1.50 p.m.	"	"
	(").....L.V.	2.05 "	"	"
Y11.50	Changchun (").....A.R.	8.30 "	"	"
	(Russian Train).....L.V.	9.30 "	"	"
R 9.60	Harbin (").....A.R.	3.10 a.m.	Mon. Thurs.	Sat.
			State Ex-press from St. Petersburg	State Ex-press for St. Petersburg

SOUTH BOUND.

		State Ex- press from St Pete's	State Ex- press from Moscow	Wagon Lits from Mos- cow
Correcting at Harbin with				
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) ... L.V.	* 11.20 a.m.	Mon.	Wed. Fri.
	Changchun (") ... A.R.	8.25 p.m.	"	" "
Y11.50	(S.M.R. Train) ... L.V.	10.30	"	" "
	Mukden (") ... A.R.	5.10 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs. Sat.
	(") ... L.V.	6.25	"	" "
Y14.95	Dairen (") ... A.R.	1.30 p.m.	"	" "
	(") ... L.V.	Noon	Wed.	Sun.
Y40.00	C. Steamer ... L.V.		Fri.	Tues.
	Shanghai (") ... A.R.			

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service.

EXPRESS EXTRA FEEY3.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....Y6.00

TICKET AGENTS—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express

Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Man'chow." Codes: A.B.O. 5th. Ed. A. L. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.

Output 3,500 tons per day.

Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tientsin Depots and also at Cien'oo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

M NITRO DI PARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Mantelton." Codes: A. B. O. 5th. Ed. A. L. & Lieber's

Agents: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [1726]

PER S.S. "LUTZOW"

4a, Praya East.

"OREGAN" 30, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

OFFICES in King's BUILDING, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 161 to 165, Praya East.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS

East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS

adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD.

FLAT in BLUE BUILDINGS, 4 Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [169]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DEODERH STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st July, 1911. [16]

TSAANG KWONG COMPANY

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vieux Road Central.

Telephone No. 599.

Cable No. 201 Jan. 1911. [16]

Just the thing for a Picnic

A small cask of O. B. Beer

Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"

Some months ago we announced the fact that a Chinese syndicate had been formed to acquire the necessary plant and equipment in deep-sea trawling. The steam trawler Golden Cross which had proved a failure in Indian waters, was hired by the syndicate with a view to purchase and operations commenced. The promoters were sanguine of success at the outset, but after six months' trial, it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that catch is not sufficient to not only pay current expenses, but nothing about the chances of winning a dividend; so the syndicate has decided to wind up its affairs and the Golden Cross has been despatched to Rangoon to her owner.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

INSURANCE BILL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 20, 3.45 p.m. Clause X. of the Insurance Bill was adopted by the House of Commons yesterday evening after a narrow division.

Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech, declared that he refused to burden the Treasury with the concessions demanded on all sides of the House.

The discussion on Clause XI. continued all night, the Labourites vehemently objecting to the exclusion from the benefits of the Bill persons receiving like wages under the Compensation Act.

Despite an earnest appeal by Mr. Lloyd George, a division was forced, when the clause was adopted by 99 votes against 23.

PARLIAMENT BILL.

THIRD READING: HOUSE THROGGED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH"]

London, July 20, 10.55 p.m. On the occasion of the motion for the third reading of the Parliament Bill, the galleries of the House of Lords were thronged by Peers, diplomats, distinguished Colonials and Indians in picturesque attire.

Vicecount Morley in moving the third reading emphasised the fact that it was a transformed Bill which he hoped and believed the House would pass.

The rejection of the Bill by the Lords, would, he asserted, involve a tremendous dislocation of business in the country and greatly exasperate Parliamentary political opinion.

The amendments, he affirmed, impaired the authority, the privileges and the prestige of the House of Commons.

THE CREATION OF PEERS.

London, July 20, 11.40 p.m. Lord Morley, in his speech in moving the third reading of the Parliament Bill, said he hoped that this inevitable operation could be carried through without any social shock.

This was the only passage in the right hon. gentleman's speech which can be construed as an allusion to the creation of Peers.

Lord Lansdowne, in the course of the discussion, said the amendments were so essentially important that the Opposition would not recede from them as long as they remained free agents.

Lord Halsbury declared that the Bill without the amendments would never be allowed to pass without a division.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said he only abstained for pressing for a division on the distinct understanding that the substance of Lord Lansdowne's amendments was the irreducible minimum which the Opposition would accept.

BILL PASSED.

London, July 21, 7.35 a.m. The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Parliament Bill without a division.

Lord Lansdowne declared that the Opposition had gone six-sixths of the way to meet the Government in the constitutional crisis.

The Government had now all the materials for an honourable settlement.

MEETING OF PEERS.

London, July 21, 7.35 a.m. Lord Halsbury presided over a meeting of Unionist Peers in the afternoon when a strong feeling was expressed that in the event of the House of Commons striking out the Lords' amendments, they should still insist upon them.

It was announced that a mid-night meeting of all shades would be held to decide upon the future policy of the Party.

CABINET MEETING.

London, July 21, 7.35 a.m. There will be a meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow to consider what action the Government is to take in the matter.

THE MORETON TERRACE CASE.

Amusing Evidence.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazell at the Magistrate's Court this afternoon, the adjourned hearing was continued in the case in which E. Braun, a sugar-boiler in the employ of Jardine's Refinery, was charged at the instance of A. J. Walter, Chief Engineer on board the s.s. Charles Hardouin, and Mrs. Walter with alleged assault near Quarry Bay on the 12th July last. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainants and Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, appeared for the defence. The cases were taken together.

Dr. Harston gave medical evidence, in the course of which he stated that he examined Mrs. Walter and found a bruise on one of her wrists.

A ricksha coolie was the next witness called. Witness stated that on the day in question, defendant engaged his ricksha and got down at Quarry Bay. On being handed his fare, witness remonstrated, whereupon defendant assaulted witness.

At this point, witness was questioned by his Worship as to whether defendant handled the ricksha in any way, to which witness replied: "He did not do anything to my ricksha. He only upset it."

The first complaint was at this stage cross-examined by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris: How many chickens did you have on the 12th?—A dozen small hens and a dozen small chickens.

Not more than 2?—May be more, may be less.

How many did Gibson have?—I don't know. I don't count his chickens.

You also had two pigs?—No, only one, which I kept at my brother-in-law's home.

Where's the pig?—Eaten.

Do you ever put the chickens in the house?—In the evening.

Have any been lost?—I don't count my chickens.

Did you or your wife consult the doctor after the assault the next day?—No.

Why?—I don't know.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

COTTON AND YARN REPORT.

Messrs. Polishiwalla and Kotwall, Cotton and Yarn Brokers, in the mail report dated Hongkong, July 22, say:—

Since our last report on the 8th inst., by s.s. Delta, our yarn market has ruled steady.

That feeling of eagerness to buy at higher prices, which was so conspicuous during the last interval, has almost disappeared.

as the buyers, in view of their holding large stocks at former low rates, seem reluctant to make fresh bargains at any advance over the present quotations.

hence the total business has passed in about 3,000 bales most of which are sold at a reduction of \$1, while only few selected chops have changed hands at a slight improvement. We close quiet but steady.

Total sales 3,200 bales. Unsold stocks 24,000 bales. Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 27,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. Delhi and extra str. Capri, Nippon and Tessi Maru from Bombay, and str. Apar from Calcutta have brought in 8,758 bales for Hongkong, and 6,545 bales for Shanghai, shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and Coast ports, &c. amount to about 2,000 bales.

Local Mill.—Have sold 350 bales 10s. at \$137 to 139.

Saanghai.—Imports moderate business and steady rates.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing of importance has passed during the interval.

Raw Cotton.—Neither Bengal nor Chinese has found buyers throughout the interval: Stocks Bengal 50 bales, Chinese 250 small bales; quotations 35 to 40, and \$37 to 41 respectively.

CANTON-KWEILIM RAILWAY.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]

Canton, July 10.

It is some time ago since the construction of a railway from Canton to Kweilim, the capital of Kwangsi, was commenced. The line will pass through Wu-chow by way of Samsui, traversing Ping-lok and then on to Kweilim. From Kweilim to Wu-chow, the distance will be about 400 li. However work from the Canton side has not yet been done as far as Si-wai, Tuck-ling and Fung-chi a, and it will be a long time before the line could be linked up with that one from Kweilim at Wu-chow. The Governor of Kweilim has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy requesting him to have a survey made on the line and form an estimate of the cost of construction and to let him know the results so that he may have an idea for the provision of funds for the construction of the line from Kweilim.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Before a number of interested auditors at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. D. McCracken, M.A., C.S.D., delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject. The lecture throughout the time it lasted was followed closely by those present and with evident interest.

Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, American Consul-General in Hongkong, introduced the lecturer to those present, made a very little speech which was much appreciated.

In the course of his lecture, which showed that the speaker had a thorough grasp of his subject, Mr. McCracken dealt fully with the various phases of the new science on for different heads, passing on from one phase to another with remarkable ability. The lecture was much appreciated. At a conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

PREMIERS AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Law upon the Maharajah of Bikanir, the Aga Khan, the Earl of Crewe, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Minto, Sir W. Lee Warner, and the following Colonial Premiers: Sir Joseph Ward, General Botha, and Sir Edward Morris.

Each recipient was presented by the Public Orator in a laudatory Latin speech amid much enthusiasm.

It had also been proposed to confer three other honorary degrees, but Earl Grey was detained in Canada, and Lord Rothschild at the last moment was prevented by illness from attending, while Mr. Fisher declined the honour, which the University had desired to pay to Australia no less than to himself.

NEWCHWANG IN 1910.

A Prosperous Year.

The net value of the trade of Newchwang for the year 1910 shows a decrease of about 2 million taels when compared with the figures of the trade of the previous year; but taking into account the fact that the crop of 1909 was said to be 20 per cent. short of the "bumper harvest" of 1908, and the purchasing power of Manchuria therefore necessarily limited in a like ratio, the result of the year's trade should be considered as highly satisfactory.

Newchwang again held her own against the powerful competition of Harbin and Dairen; and the fact that she has done so, in the face of adverse railway freight rates, ought to give her merchants, and others interested in the welfare of the port, renewed confidence in the future.

Rip van Winkle Returns.

Three years ago, a Chinese steamer \$45 in cash and a quantity of opium from a chest of drawers in one of the Colony's houses. The other day, it suddenly occurred to him that it was about time to renew acquaintances with the Colony and so he favoured the place with a visit. A policeman, however, recognised him and the next moment, he felt the heavy hand of the law. This morning, he was brought up before Mr. J. H. Wood and awarded two months in State lodgings. The way of the transgressor is indeed hard.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[From Ceylon and Manila Papers.]

Wireless Telegraph Station for Simla.

Calcutta, June 27.—Simla is going to have a wireless station and the necessary apparatus is being erected at Jutogh.

Hoke Smith Now Senator from Georgia.

Washington, July 12.—Word has been received here that Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has been elected United States Senator from that state to succeed Senator Bacon.

[Governor Smith was born in North Carolina in 1855, and was educated in a private school conducted by his father. He moved to Georgia in 1872, where he taught school and studied law, and was admitted to practice in Atlanta in 1873. He was for many years prominent in the public affairs of Atlanta before entering the larger field of state and national politics. From 1887 to 1889 he was proprietor of the "Atlanta Journal." Smith figured in the national convention of 1892 that nominated and elected Grover Cleveland to cabinet as secretary of the interior in 1893, and served until 1896. He was governor of Georgia from 1907 to 1909, and was defeated at the last election. He is senior member of the law firm of Smith, Herner, Smith and Hastings.]

The Transportation of Savarkar. Calcutta, June 27.—Savarkar, who was sentenced to transportation for life in the Nasik conspiracy case was brought to Madras from Bombay this morning and taken on board the steamer Maharaja which was to sail for the Andamans this afternoon.

Wreck Kills 12 and Wounds 48 People.

Washington, July 12.—The Federal express train carrying troops to their stations was wrecked near Bridgeport last night, and 12 persons were killed and 48 injured. Among the dead were the wife and infant of Sergeant George Rogers, who formerly served in the Philippines.

The victims of the wreck suffered terribly until succor arrived. The local authorities rushed physicians, nurses and medical supplies to the scene, and everything possible was done. The scene at first beggared description, according to the earlier report received by the War Department.

Secretary Stimson has ordered an investigation. Full military honours will be accorded to the soldiers.

The Murder of Mr. Ashe.

Calcutta, June 27.—Shankara Krishna Iyer of Kadamallur who was arrested in connection with the Ashe murder has been identified by both the sons of the Station Master of Maniyachi as the accomplice of the assassin who was seen running away from Maniyachi.

Endorses Mr. Taft.

Frankfort, Kentucky, July 12.—The state republican convention held yesterday strongly endorsed the administration of President Taft and declared for his nomination in 1912. Other Southern Republican conventions are expected to fall in line from time to time.

The Lieut. Governor ship of Bengal.

Calcutta, June 28.—It is understood that the Hon. Mr. F. W. Duke, Colombo, Member of the Executive Council of Bengal, will act as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal when Sir Edward Baker proceeds home on leave, about the middle of July.

Prisco May Lose Mare Island Station.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has seriously taken up the question of the advisability of abandoning the Mare Island navy yard. This subject has been under discussion in naval circles for many years, but the department has consistently looked upon the appeals of the Washington state authorities to transfer the principal station from Mare Island to Bremerton as a political situation, and has taken no action for that reason.

Plague at Delhi.

Calcutta, June 20.—Although the mortality from plague is greatly diminished at Delhi it continues to be declared a plague-infected area as also the surrounding districts.

HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

Boxing Bouts.

A new feature was introduced at the Hippodrome Circus last night, when the preliminary rounds in the boxing tournament promoted by the enterprising management were fought off in the ring. Some excellent and keen contests were witnessed by the large audience. The fights were of 3 rounds each. The host bout of the evening was that between Seaman Tover of Submarine 37 and Gunner Kingsland of the R.G.A. The Gunner certainly met his match in Tover. He went down in the 2nd round and took the count of six. In the 3rd round Kingsland was heavily punished. An extra round was put in by the referee to decide. Kingsland was again severely punished and Tover was declared winner. The semi-finals will be contested this evening and the final on Saturday evening, when a handsome trophy will be presented to the winner.

Today's Advertisements.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Town in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Under Price.
Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	Lot No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [1263]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DELHI" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo: From London, &c., ex s.s. "Moran."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and D. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be received. No claims will be admitted after 10 a.m. have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1911. [4]

BACON & HAM.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST FOR YOUR TABLE?

SEND US YOUR ORDERS

WE STOCK ABSOLUTELY 1st QUALITY.

AUSTRALIAN MILD CURED

BACON & HAMS

PRICES MODERATE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER

VETERINARIAN & FARRIER

(Qualified).

No. 1, Queen's Road East, HONGKONG.

20th April, 1911.

[1095]

E. C. Wilks, M.L.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [84]



TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

BOXING CONTEST

TO BE HELD AT THE CIRCUS

TO-NIGHT!

THE SEMI-FINALS WILL BE CONTESTED.

Referee, J. Dempsey.

Time-keeper, Mr. Walker.

and

On SATURDAY, July 22nd,

THE FINAL.

A Handsome Trophy will be presented to the Winner and Runner-up.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

The Fine Performance will be given on each of the above Nights, MATINEES—WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, at 4.30 p.m.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BYSACK and FILLIS'

GREAT COMBINE.

TWO SHOWS IN ONE.

ARTISTS

In the

RING.

UNEQUALLED IN THE ANNALS OF HONGKONG.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

MONDAY, 24th JULY.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong. From Quebec.

"Empress of Japan", Satur., July 22. "Allan Line", Fri., Aug. 18.

"Empress of China", Satur., Aug. 12. "Empress of Britain", Fri., Sept. 8.

"Empress of India", Satur., Sept. 2. "Allan Line", Fri., Sept. 29.

"Montevideo", Tues., Sept. 12. "Empress of Ireland", Fri., Oct. 20.

"Empress of Japan", Satur., Sept. 23. "Empress of England", Fri., Oct. 20.

"Empress of China", Satur., Oct. 14. "Allan Line", Fri., Nov. 10.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port of New York (including meals and berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Servants, Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43. Via New York £46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On

SINGAPORE, PENANG, KUMSANG * Saturday, 22nd July, Noon

MANILA, CALCUTTA * YUENSANG * Saturday, 22nd July, 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, HANGSANG * Sunday, 23rd July, D'light.

TIENSIN, SWATOW, CHEONGSHING * Monday, 24th July, Noon.

WU, WEIHA, WEI & CHEFOO * Monday, 24th July, Noon.

MANILA, LOONGSANG * Saturday, 29th July, 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, FOKSANG * Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.

MOJI

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kubang", "Namang" and "Pookang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [8]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D W	Captain	On or about
"ORTERIO"	11,000	Jas. Findlay	August 4th.
"SUVERIO"	11,000	F. Cowley	August 22nd.
"KUMERIC"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 20th July, 1911. [805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Vicinity From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

Tillwong JAYA 2nd half July SHANGHAI 2nd half July

Tillwong JAYA 2nd half July JAYA 2nd half July

Tillwong JAPAN 2nd half July JAYA 2nd half July

Tillwong JAPAN 2nd half July JAYA 2nd half July

Tillwong JAYA 1st half Aug. SHANGHAI 1st half Aug.

Tillwong JAYA 1st half Aug. SHANGHAI 1st half Aug.

Tillwong JAYA 2nd half Aug. SHANGHAI 2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in the Indian Ocean on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings. [074]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 9,000 IYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 7,000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at D'light. WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richard, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KIELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SINGAPORE and YOKOHAMA.	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, TAUNTON, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Seki, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at N. O. FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at N. O.
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KOBE and YOKO.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Seki, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 1st Aug., at Noon.
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KOBE & YOKO.	TANGO MARU, Capt. Kawara, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE.	HAKATA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.	BINGO MARU, Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd July.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOI	NAGASAKI
	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail tickets steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern, and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days, and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager. [6]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
AMOI	"CHIHU"	22nd July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	23rd " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	25th " 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	27th " 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	27th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINQUA"	29th " 11 p.m.
WEIHAIWAI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	1st Aug. 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tuan" and "Tain", saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. also accommodation of s.s. "Landing" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chusan, Linan, Chihqua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Friday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Telephone No. 33, Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [9]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

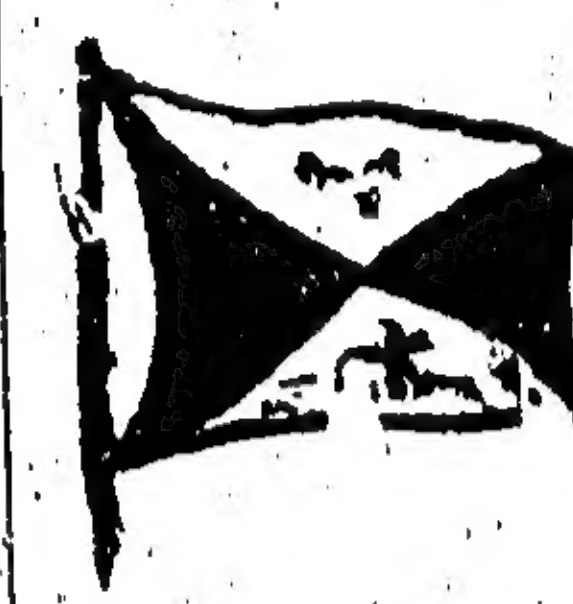
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic, Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. Ambria 28th July	S.S. "Silvia" 22nd July
"A'ia" 9th Aug.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
For Kiel, 25th Aug.	S.S. "Spezia" 2nd Aug.
"Svevia" 6th Sept.	For Havre & Hamburg:
"Suebia" 20th Sept.	S.S. "Lilaea" 7th Aug.
"Bayern" 6th Oct.	For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Sagvia" 12th Aug.
	For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	"Saxonia" 17th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office. [956]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 31st July, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	---

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,
24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118, Hongkong, 12th June, 1911. [1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EMPIRE	2nd July	Saturday, July 22.
ST. ALBANS	28th July	" Aug. 19.
EASTERN	25th Aug.	" Sept. 16.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	H. Bent	Friday, July 28, Noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, Aug. 18, Noon.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Triple Screw Steamer "TENYO MARU" will be dispatched hence for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 28th July, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANTERLLO.)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
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Kiyo Maru 17,200 S. To Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon.

Buyo Maru 10,500 K. Hachino Saturday, Oct. 11, Noon.

The Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be dispatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager,
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier). [969]

COMMERCIAL.

Singapore Share Circular

A great improvement has taken place in the market during the past week and shares in general have been more active with the volume of business somewhat increased. Sterling Rubbers show a considerable advance on last week's prices.

Rubber.—In Sterling Rubbers, Lamadrons have been placed at 60s. 3d. Solajongs 40s. Langkat Sunatras 17s. 0d. Ledburys, 57s. 0d. Bukit Kajongs 37s. 0d. to 41s. 10d. Vallambrosas 27s. 0d. Sungai Kapars 9s. 7.1-2d. Merlimans 3s. 8.1. Bortanis 5s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. Sumatra Paras 9s. Allagars 4s. Balam Malakas 1s. 0d. and Mujedies 0d. Business has been done in Castlefields at 45 15s. Anglo-Javans 1s. 0d. Yam Songas 7s. 1-2d. and Chimpals 1s. 4.1-2d. There has been also more doing in Local Shares, amongst which Singapore and Johore have been done at \$10. Sandycrofts \$18, Pegahs \$27 to \$27.25, New Sorn lals \$2.05, Alor (Lajuna) \$1.40 to \$1.45, New Singapore \$5, Pantais \$1.15 to \$1.20, Trafalgars 80 cents and Martins 40 cents discount.

Mining.—Tromolus have been again a very steady market, between \$40 and \$41, Kintals have been placed at \$18.30, Lualaba \$11.70, Pusing Bahras \$5.95, and Rubman Tin \$10.

General.—Straits Traders have been changing hands at \$49 to \$49.50, Riley Hargreaves \$80 to \$82.50 and Singapore Trams 3s.

Rubber Company Dividends.

The Bukit Rajah Rubber Company, Limited, pays a final dividend of 70 per cent., making 150 per cent. for the year. They place to reserve £5,500, carrying forward £7,088. The estimated crop for the current year is 550,000 lb. The company paid the same dividend for 1909-10. The estimated crop for the year was 360,000 lbs., which was considerably exceeded. The Harpenden (Selangor) Rubber Company, Limited, pays an interim dividend of 25 per cent. The Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Company, Ltd., pays an interim dividend of 15 per cent.

Milk and Eggs.

A syndicate, consisting of a few well-known and influential Singapore residents, has been formed under the name of the Singapore Poultry and Dairy Farm Syndicate to take over and extend the Singapore Poultry Farm, adding thereto a Modern Sanitary and up-to-date Cowhouse and Dairy. A practical expert and his wife, bringing with them a life-long experience in the various departments allotted to them, have been already engaged and are coming from England to take charge of the Dairy and Poultry portions of the Farm respectively.

The above syndicate has been formed to carry out a promise given by the Farm to the Municipality, that they would be in a position to supply pure milk to the various public institutions of Singapore in the course of the current year. The Dairy Farm will be worked on the same premises as the Poultry Farm situated in Chancery Lane.

Trade in China.

China Tea at auction has been quiet, but steady, says the "I. and C. Express." Coffee has not with a fair demand, and generally steady prices were realised. Sugar shows little change, prices, after fluctuating slightly, being about the same. Singapore Pepper is dull and easier, and white pepper also dull, with very little business. Rice is steady, but inactive. Indian rubber, after being steady for some days, closes rather weaker, fine hard Para being 4 1/2d. per lb., and plantation about 4s. 0d. to 5s. per lb. for good average sheet. Straits Tin is £199 to £200 for cash, and £189 5s. to £189 15s. for three months.

A Yokohama Specie Bank, a view of establishing a new branch office in Australia, will shortly send an official to inspect the local conditions there. The Bank will also establish branch offices at Calcutta and Rangoon.

LOG BOOK.

Fire on S.S. Indian.

A fire broke out in No. 3 hold on board the S.S. Indian about 9 p.m., says the "Kobe Herald" of the 11th inst. Close to the spot was stored a quantity of wood pulp and as the hatch was on the fire naturally got a good hold of the cargo before anything could be done. However, all the assistance obtainable was rendered and after a very strenuous night the fire was got under at 9 o'clock this morning. There was considerable damage to cargo and the ship has also naturally suffered to a considerable extent. Mr. Monte Ellerton, who was dining on board one of the P. & O. steamers last night, noticed some smoke issuing from the Indian and it was not long before he and many others were working with might and main to put it out. Several of the officers of the P. and O. s.s. Oriental also rendered valuable assistance. The N.Y.K. steamer Waka Maru also sent a pump and willing helpers. The steamboat from the Harbour Office also went alongside and helped a good deal. The work continued uninterruptedly for several hours. The Captain of the Indian thanked everybody for their kindly efforts towards extinguishing the fire.

Annual Report of Suez Co.

It is the annual report of the Suez Company for 1910 it is shown that the three leading lines using the Canal are British firms, and that those three alone represented approximately 20 per cent. of the entire tonnage passing through the Canal. The fourth firm is a German one. The tonnage of the four leading firms are as under:—Peninsular and Oriental, 1,211,200 tons; Ellerman Lines, Limited, 1,028,400 tons; Alfred Holt and Co., 999,300 tons; Hansa Line, 831,400 tons.

S.S. Clan Macpherson.

The s.s. Clan Macpherson, which has been built for the Clan Line, Limited, of Glasgow, by Irvine's Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Limited, proceeded on her official trial trip on June 13. Her dimensions are 450 feet by 53 feet 6 inches by 37 ft. depth moulded to the shelter deck. She has complete main, upper and shelter decks, and is constructed to take the highest class in the British Corporation, having cellular double bottom all fore and aft for water ballast, and an extra large deep tank placed at the fore end of the boiler-room. She has seven watertight bulkheads, and built with wide-spaced tubular pillars and girders under the various decks, giving clear holds for the carrying of locomotives and other large pieces of machinery. The loading and discharging appliances have received special attention, the vessel having nine powerful steam winches, eleven derricks, including two for lifting weights of 15 tons and one for dealing with 40-ton lifts. The propelling machinery consists of a powerful set of triple-expansion engines, with three boilers, working under forced draught at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch. The cylinders are 29 in., 40 in. and 80 in. diameter by 60 in. stroke, and the machinery throughout has been designed for a high piston speed and for developing a large power under ordinary working conditions at sea. The propeller is arranged with loose blades of manganese bronze, and the condenser is of the "Controllo" type, arranged with feed temperature regulation so that a high vacuum will be maintained in all temperatures of sea water. Everything worked very smoothly, and on four runs on the Whitley Bay measured mile a speed of 13.1.2 knots was obtained, a very heavy gas running at the time.

Intimattors

AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORT-
ABLE UNDERWEARETHE SUMMER
HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Rd. Central. [258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.15 p.m. to

11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony. No charge for sight testing. Doctors' prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS,

Ophthalmic Optician,

1A, D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [292]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property,

and

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

Rates and Particulars on application.

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [11]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,

FORGEWELDS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,

Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all

Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work

Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools

installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets

and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK

78 ft. by 8 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in.

Pumps empty Dock in

2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

each capable of lifting up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for

launching ships with most efficient result

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout

the Works RANGLING or to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery.

Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about

the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, via	ARRABY	Noon	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF	Capt. G. W. Cockburn, R.N.	2nd July	Advertisement.
CALL			
LONDON & ANT-			
WERP v. STONE,	SINGA	About	Freight and
PERMANENT, C.M.O.	Capt. G. D. Goldsmith, R.N.	28th July	Passage.
PORT SAID AND			
MADEIRA			
SHANGHAI	SOCOTRA	About	Freight only.
MOJI, KOBÉ	Capt. F. L. Andrews, R.N.	27th July	
& YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About	Freight and
	Capt. H. Powell	3rd Aug.	Passage.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	About	Freight and
MOJI, KOBÉ	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.	10th	Passage.
& YOKOHAMA		Aug.	

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

[4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

F.R. STEAMER TO SAIL ON

NAPLES, GENOA		
ALGERS, GIBRAL-	"PRINCE ALICE" 20,000	WEDNESDAY,
TAR, SOUTHAMP-	Capt. P. Gorch	26th July,
TON, ANTWERP and		at 10 a.m.
BREMEN		
SHANGHAI, TSING-	"KLEIN" 17,000	About WEDNES-
TAU, KOBÉ and	Capt. L. Maas	DAY, 26th July.
YOKOHAMA		
MANILA, YAP, MA-		
ROON, SAMARAI,	"PRINCE WALDEMAR" 6,100	SATURDAY,
NEWGUINEA, BRIS-	Capt. F. Hecke	12th August,
BANE, SYDNEY &		at 4 p.m.
MELBOURNE		

All the steamers of the Imperial German Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New Sydney steamer.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1911. [7]

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy,

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,

in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs.

[1022]

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP

LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

RAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and

CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

[922] Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

Hailan... Capt. J. W. Evans... TUESDAY, 26th July, at 1 p.m.

Hailan... Capt. J. S. Roach... FRIDAY, 24th July, at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

Haiching... Capt. W. C. Pasmore... SATURDAY, 22nd July, at 5 p.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Haimun... Capt. A. H. Stewart... SUNDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at 1 p.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS

at Table for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate

to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

[57]

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NORE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ

and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-

named vessel are hereby informed that

their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the Hongkong

and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s

Godowns at Kowloon, where each Con-

signment will be sorted out Mark by

Mark and delivery can be obtained at

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here-

unless instructions are given to the

company within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst.,

at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in

the Godowns for examination by the

Consignees and the Company's sur-

veyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas,

at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival here,

after which date they cannot be re-

cognised. No Claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1911. [4]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILEZIA,"

Captain Reuss, having arrived, Con-

signees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the hazardous

and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf &

Godown Company, Limited, whence

delivery may be obtained against Bills

of Lading countersigned by the Under-

signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on

unless a notice to the contrary be given

in day.

All claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival here,

after which date they cannot be re-

cognised.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods must be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

20th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by

me in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex s.s. "Portugal" from Subal.

from Oporto.

"Eva" from Skien.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1911. [956]

"3EN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS,"

FROM LEITH, MIDDLEBRO',

LONDON & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the hazardous

and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or

from the wharves delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must

be presented to the Underwritten on or

before the 2nd prox., or they will not

be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

26th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1911. [1267]

To Sail

The Peninsular & Oriental
Steam Navigation
Company.STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEY-
LON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

COMMERCIAL
EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/16
Do. Demand	1/9 1/16
Do. 1 month sight	1/9 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 27
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/3 1/16
India T.T.	1/3 1/16
Do. Demand	1/3 1/16
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/16
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 77
Japan—Bank T.T.	8 1/16
Java—Bank T.T.	10 1/16
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/9 15/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/10 1/16
80 days' sight San Fco & N. York	4 1/16
4 months' sight do.	4 1/16
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 3/16
1 month's sight France	2 31/16
4 months' sight do.	2 31/16
6 months' sight Germany	1 1/16
Bar Silver	24 1/16
Bank of England rate	3 1/16
Sovereign	\$11.03

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. Assaya, with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here to-day.

A Mail will close for:—

Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per Kamsang, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Haiphong—Per Hainan, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin—Per Assaya, 22nd July, 11 p.m.

Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Yuen-sang, 22nd July, 1 p.m.

Amoy—Per Chihli, 22nd July, 3 p.m.

Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 22nd July, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Cheung, 22nd July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of Japan, 22nd July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Hainan, 22nd July, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tientsin—Per Hainan, 22nd July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Canton, 22nd July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 22nd July, 9 a.m.

Tientsin, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Empress, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Haiphong—Per Hainan, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Tientsin, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Cheung, 22nd July, 11 a.m.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Tjiluwang, 22nd July, 4 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Persia, 22nd July, 5 p.m.

Koching, Slough, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Canada Maru, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Tean, 22nd July, 9 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Simla, 22nd July, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin—Per Princess Alice, 22nd July, 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 22nd July, noon.

Haiphong—Per Singan, 27th July, 9 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Linan, 27th July, 9 p.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjipanas, 28th July, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 28th July, noon.

Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Loongang, 29th July, 1 p.m.

SHANGHAI SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chinua, 29th July, 6 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rubi, 31st July, 8 p.m.

Kobe and Yokohama—Per Yawata-maru, 1st Aug., 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin—Per Armand Belie, 1st Aug., noon.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Hui-chow, 1st Aug., 3 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Kitano-maru, 1st Aug., 5 p.m.

Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo) Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Kamsang, 4th Aug., 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Gernon (Kobe) 20th inst.
Pacific (Peria) 26th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. Ambria left Singapore on the 20th inst., at p.m., and may be expected here on the 21st inst., at p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Bingo Maru (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 22nd inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Hakata Maru (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Yawata Maru (Australia Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Kitano Maru (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tango Maru (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via Singapore on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 22nd prox.

The G. N. s.s. Minnesota left Manila for this port on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 22nd inst., at daybreak.

ARRIVALS.

Hong Bee, Chi. s.s., 2,006, Kinghorn, 20th July—Straits 15th July, Gen.—Joo Tek Sang.

City of Colombo, Br. s.s., 3,331, B. Dowse, 21st July—Philadelpia, U.S.A., 24th May via Durban, 26th June, Case Oil—S. & Co.

Chenan, Br. s.s., 1,350, Wm. L. Jones, 21st July—Shanghai 17th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,316, A. W. Outerbridge, 21st July—Manila 18th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hainan, Br. s.s., 1,217, W. C. Passmore, 21st July—Swatow 20th July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Gregory Ahear, Br. s.s., 2,961, S. H. Nelson, 21st July—Moji 16th July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,760, M. Picknell, 21st July—Moji 15th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wing-ang, for Shanghai, Loosch, for Swatow, Coquet, for Sourabaya, Zafiro, for Manila, Drafer, for Swatow, Chenan, for Canton, Hindelang, for Shanghai, Vestfold, for Hongkong, Hainan, for Hongkong.

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VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Baron Minto, Br. s.s., 2,996, T. Baillin, 19th July—Moji 18th July, Gen.—G. & Co.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,759, K. Mori, 18th July—Shanghai 10th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,148, F. McGarity, 17th July—Quong-chow-wan 10th July, Salt—B. & S.

Coquet, Br. s.s., 2,806, Wm. Sutherland, 18th July—Moji 6th July, Gen.—M. B. K.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,009, S. Robinson, 18th July—Vancouver 23rd June and Shanghai 10th July, Mail and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fakui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,087, H. Tomimatsu, 19th July—Moji 12th July, Gen.—M. B. K.

Hainan, Br. s.s., 730, G. Baubier, 8th July—Haiphong via Pakhoi 6th July, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,256, Spink, 15th July—Hongkong 18th July, Co.—B. & S.

Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,143, Speed, 16th July—Canton 15th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Knight Companion, Br. s.s., 1,715, John Kendall, 14th July—Moji 9th July, Gen.—G. & Co.

Kohsichang, Ger. s.s., 1,293, Rosinsky, 19th July—Bangkok 12th July, Rice—R. & S.

Kamsang, Br. s.s., 3,077, F. Wheeler, 15th July—Calcutta 30th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Lycosoon, Ger. s.s., 1,295, V. Pilgrim, 16th July—Saigon 12th July, Gen.—H. A. L.

Maudslayi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,248, T. Ota, 20th July—Moji 16th July, Gen.—M. B. K.

Ororio, Br. s.s., Pindley, 16th July—Seattle 7th June and Shanghai 13th July, Gen.—Bank Line.

Pitrailok, Ger. s.s., D. Reimers, 16th July—Bangkok 9th July, Gen.—M. & Co.

Silira, Nor. s.s., 2,097, Bryn, 17th July—Kansu 11th July, Gen.—D. & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,265, E. Bent, 18th July—San Francisco 21st June, Mail and Gen.—T. K. K.

Tjiluwang, Dutch s.s., 3,061, J. B. V. Damme Jaliuk, 16th July, Maccassar 8th July, Sugar and Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Tjinali, Dutch s.s., 7,259, J. P. Scholten, 20th July—Java 6th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Yuen-sang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 20th July—Manila 17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sailing Vessels.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted Barque, 2,999, White, 20th June—Canton 28th June, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8523

號六廿月六年三統宣

FRIDAY,

JULY

21

1911.

五拜禮

號一廿月七年七英港香

513 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, July 14, 4.50 p.m.
In the race for the Eclipse Stakes, the result was as follows:—

Swynford.....1
Lemberg.....2
Pietri.....3

London, July 14, 4.50 p.m.
The new Chinese protected cruiser was launched at Barrow-in-Furness to-day. She has a displacement of 2,160 tons and possesses 6,000 horse-power, indicating a twenty-knot speed. She is armed with two six-inch and four four-inch guns, with ten smaller guns and two torpedo tubes.

London, July 16, 10.5 p.m.
In the competition for the Bloho Shield at Bislely Rifle Meeting, the scores were as follows:—
England.....1641
Ireland.....1619
Scotland.....1583

MCKINNON CUP.

In the McKinnon Cup competition the results were:—

Canada.....1581
England.....1569
Ireland.....1543
Scotland.....1540
New Zealand.....1509
Guernsey.....1499
South Africa.....1487
India.....1436

QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE.

In the competition for Queen Mary's Prize, the winner was Corporal Gobbie, of the 11th Royal Scots, with a score of 154.

Sergeant Noles, 8th London, Rifleman Venables of the 21st London, and Lance-Corporal Clarke, of the 9th Lincoln, each scored 153.

London, July 17.

All the questions pending in Manchuria since the time of ex-Viceroy Hsi Liang have been practically settled as between China and Japan, by two countries agreeing mutually to the payment of indemnities.

Tokyo, July 17.

With a view to promote mutual friendship between the United States and Japan, an interchange of professors has been agreed upon.

Dr. Nitobe, the author of Bushido, will first of all be despatched to America, where he will deliver lectures at six of the leading Universities. He will leave for the United States in September and will make a nine months' stay there.

Next year the United States will send an eminent professor to Japan.

Tokyo, July 18.

The continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been received here with general satisfaction, although Article IV. of the Treaty (with reference to the non-obligation of either Power to assist the other in the event of war with a third Power with whom an arbitration treaty had been concluded) was received with adverse opinions in limited circles.

There is no further report; the newspapers say, for the maintenance of peace in the Far East than the extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

It is especially interesting to note, say the journals, that this continuance of the Alliance was concluded by a Liberal Cabinet in England.

London, July 18, 10.40 p.m.

Chief Rabbi Adler is dead.

London, July 18, 10.40 p.m.
Wells is down to meet Packy McFarland this month.

London, July 18, 10.40 p.m.

The results in the St. George's Stakes were as follows:—
Phryxus.....1
Helicon.....2
Cellini.....3

The result in this race was as under:—
Duke of Padua.....1
The Tower.....2
Moleager.....3

Tokyo, July 10.

The British man-of-war Kent and (?) Mexico left Hawaii yesterday for Yokohama.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, July 14, 8 a.m.
The death is announced of Earl Cranbrook.

London, July 14, 11.35 p.m.
Five hundred more Spanish troops have been landed at Larache.

Incidents concerning the Spanish and French relationship continue to be of daily occurrence. At Alcazar on Wednesday the Spaniards arrested a servant of the French Consul on his master's doorway.

The Consul was unable to obtain his servant's release.

The modifying clause mentioned in our telegram of date 11th inst. is the only important alteration to be made in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

London, July 15, 12.20 a.m.
Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener has again made a long call at the Foreign Office.

It is believed that his appointment as British Agent in Egypt will be announced at an early date.

The German fleet lying at anchor in the port of Tsingtao will leave for Singhaia at the end of this month.

Tokyo, July 20.

The Manchurian Railway Company has sold an old railroad, with a line of thirty miles, between Shieh-tung and Shieh-cheung-tze to the Chinese Government.

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
At Cardiff the police are guarding the Chinese seamen who have been imported to take the place of the British strikers in view of a possible attack.

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in reply to a question on the subject, Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that Lord Kitchener's appointment in Egypt was not of a military character.

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
There has been no rain in England for three weeks.

London, July 20, 8.10 p.m.
The result of the race for the Liverpool Cup was as follows:—
Dalmatrag.....1
King Midas.....2
Humorist.....3

Tokyo, July 21.

The ex-Queen of Korea was taken ill suddenly and expired last night.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 14, 2.15 p.m.
Amongst the probable starters for the Eclipse Stakes is Placidus with Clark up.

London, July 14, 12.30 a.m.
The result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes was as follows:—
Swynford.....1
Lemberg.....2
Pietri.....3

The betting was 10 to 11 against Swynford, 9 to 1 against Lemberg and 100 to 6 Pietri.

Seven started.
The race was won by four lengths, and there were four lengths between second and third. Swynford got first away and led throughout.

London, July 14, 8.45 p.m.
The betting on the Liverpool Cup result is as follows:—
5 to 1 against Decision.
6 to 1 for Pietri.
10 to 1 Eurodus Atty.
100 to 8 Star of Doon.
100 to 7 Ruth Lea.

London, 6.50 p.m.
Charles O'Malley, which was amongst the probabilities, with Donoghue up, has been scratched.

London, July 14, 8.45 p.m.
The result of the race for the Stewards' Cup was:—
Ogar.....1
(?) Pour Ironmask II San 2.
Lavanger.....3

The betting was 100 to 8 against Ogar, 100 to 6 against the second horse and 20 to 1 against the third.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 14, 8 a.m.
From Ottawa it is reported that the forest fires (consequent upon the heat wave in America) have caused the greatest disaster for half a century in the history of the country in the new mining country in Northern Ontario, Canada.

The area affected by the fires extends to several hundred square miles, which have been swept by flames, fanned by a sixty-miles an hour gale.

Many of the miners in the Porcupine district have been trapped like rats in the wooden shafts of the workings.

Crowds of refugees from the Porcupine region are standing in winter up to the neck, awaiting boats to come to their delivery.

At least two hundred people were drowned through becoming benumbed during their immersion in the lakes and streams.

The total death roll, which has been estimated at four hundred, is not regarded as being excessive in the estimate.

It is understood that his status and emoluments in his new post will be increased.

London, July 15, 12.20 a.m.
At the Bislely Rifle Meeting, the competition for the Bloho Shield resulted as follows:—
England.....1641
Ireland.....1618
Scotland.....1583

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.
A system of wireless telegraphy has been established between Fez and Tangier, the Sultan of Morocco being the first to send a message.

London, July 14, 1.25 p.m.
During the rejoicings attendant upon the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, a tar-filled boat was prematurely fired at Llundudno.

One man was drowned and two were injured, one of them critically.

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.
Admiral Togo of Japan proceeded to Fife to inspect the Rosyth Naval Base.

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.
The new Chinese cruiser Ying-wei, of 2,500 tons displacement was launched at Barrow-in-Furness.

Miss May Lin, daughter of the Chinese Minister, who performed the christening ceremony.

London, July 15, 7.55 a.m.
The revised Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, signed in London on the 13th inst., contains an additional clause that "should either Party conclude Treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Party the obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such Treaty is in force."

The preamble says that the English and Japanese Governments, having in view the important changes in the situation that have occurred since the Agreement of 1905 was made, believe that a revision of its terms, responding to such changes, will contribute to general stability and repose.

The Agreement will come into force immediately and will remain in force for ten years.

There are no other modifications in the Agreement except that the article recognising Japan's paramountcy in Korea is omitted.

London, July 15, 9.55 p.m.
The following are the latest County Cricket results to hand:—
Yorkshire beat Hampshire by 10 wickets.
Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 141 runs.
Kent drew with Sussex.
Essex drew with Nottingham.
Worcester beat Surrey by 9 runs.
Warwickshire beat Northants by 227 runs.

London, July 16, 9.55 p.m.
The Indian Eleven beat Leicestershire by 7 wickets.

Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.
A message from Washington says President Taft has expressed gratification at the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The State Department is greatly pleased and it is believed there will be no obstacle raised in the Senate against the ratification of the Anglo-American Arbitration when submitted.

Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.
A Washington message says that France has expressed readiness to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States similar to the Anglo-American Treaty.

Possibly both treaties will be signed simultaneously.

Durban, July 15, 9.45 a.m.
Whilst flying at Algiers the aviator, Paillole fell and was instantly killed.

Bombay, July 15, 2.5 p.m.
The following stipulations taken from the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905 and published in the newspapers on the 7th September of that year, have been agreed to.

Clauses A, B, C, and D are to remain unaltered.

Articles 1 and 2 are to remain unchanged.

Articles 3, 4, and 6 are to be omitted.

Article 5 becomes Article 3.

Article 7 becomes Article 5.

A new clause which refers to arbitration becomes Article 4.

Article 8 becomes Article 6, and remains unchanged with the exception of the omission of the words "subject to the provisions of Article 6."

The Foreign Office has published an exchange of notes between Sir Edward Grey and Baron Kato for a period which has extended over two years regarding the Article in the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1894 so far as concerns the favoured nation treatment between Japan and Canada.

Bombay, July 15, 3.20 p.m.
A cable from Ottawa states that fresh fires are breaking out in various places in northern Ontario.

The Town of Matheson, which has a population of 2,300 is doomed to destruction.

All Tuesday afternoon and night men worked hard to quell the flames but were terribly burned.

Many entered Golden City with their faces terribly disfigured.

One man's arms were so badly burned from the elbows that he died soon after arrival.

On the Quebec side of Lake Temiscaming fires are raging as far as the eye can see.

Durban, July 15, 6.5 p.m.
French newspapers are dropping hints regarding the Franco-German conversations about Morocco, stating that all turns upon the German demands for compensation either in Gaboon or the French Congo.

Durban, July 15, 6.5 p.m.
In Liverpool many shipping companies have decided, owing to the recent strike, to advance passenger rates, possible freights.

Passenger tickets to the United States and America will possibly be increased from five to ten shillings.

Bombay, July 15, 11.55 p.m.
The Anglo-Japanese treaty has been welcomed by all parties in Britain.

Some papers emphasise the point that it is the happy outcome of the Imperial Conference.

The Treaty is universally regarded as paving the way for the Anglo-American Arbitration and general extension of arbitration, while it confirms our friendship with Japan and helps in the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

The omission of references to Korea and Britain's right to take measures to safeguard her Indian possessions is regarded as due to facts rendering a reference superfluous.

London, July 17, 6.30 p.m.
As a result of the motor accident in Broadstairs, referred to in our telegram of yesterday, Sir George Reid, the Australian ex-Premier, had his arms broken.

His son and daughter, who were driving with him, were also injured.

All are progressing favourably.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.
The shoot for the McKinnon Cup at Bislely Rifle Meeting resulted as follows:—

Canada.....1581
England.....1569
Ireland.....1544
Scotland.....1540
New Zealand.....1509
Guernsey.....1499
South Africa.....1487
India.....1436

London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.
With an aggregate score of 154 points, Corporal Gobbie, of the Fourth Scots Guards, won Queen Mary's Prize.

After the announcement of Corporal Gobbie's victory, Lance-Corporal Clarke, of the Fifth Lincolnshire Regiment, claimed another shot. This was allowed, and Clarke's score reached 156, whereupon he was declared the winner.

London, July 16, 7 a.m.
It is officially announced that Field Marshal Viscount Herbert Kitchener has been appointed to succeed the late Sir Eldon Gorst as British Agent and Ambassador in Egypt.

London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.
Mr. T. M. Hoaly has been returned for North East Cork in the Nationalist interest.

Mr. (?) J. Muldoon has been elected member for East Cork.

London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.
Champion, the New Zealander, has won the English Amateur Long Swimming Championship.

The race took place on the Thames.

Champion covered the five-miles course in 1 hour, 6 minutes, and 11 seconds.

Betterby finished second in the time of 1 hour, 8 minutes, and 25 seconds.

There were thirty competitors in the events.

London, July 16, 10.40 a.m.
His Majesty King George V. performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Welsh National Library at Aberystwith.

In his speech on that occasion, His Majesty said that the people of Wales had always been remarkable for their energy and self-sacrifice in the furtherance of moral and of intellectual and aesthetic ideals.

The Library, His Majesty said, would reflect every phase of Welsh national life and industries.

London, July 16, 12.25 a.m.
The death is announced of Lord Bellow.

London, July 16, 4.50 p.m.
The opinions of the Japanese papers regarding the terms of the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance have not yet been received.

"The Berliner Tageblatt" pays a compliment to British diplomacy for the extreme cleverness shown in solving the problem of renewing the Alliance, which otherwise would have become practically worthless.

The "Vossische Zeitung" declares that under the new terms the friendship between the two Powers remains, but the obligation to render help has been pierced through and through.

The "Tagess Zeitung" declares that the new Alliance is a most important political success for the United States of America, which are on the way to become the second centre of a mighty British state system.

London, July 17, 9.40 a.m.
The new Anglo-Japanese Treaty has given great satisfaction in Australia.

The Hon. William M. Hughes, Acting Federal Premier, in the course of an interview, declared that the people of Australia might congratulate themselves on the renewal of the Alliance, which gave Australia ten years instead of four to prepare for defence against imminent danger.

Canadian opinion is generally favourable regarding the renewal of the Alliance. The practical exclusion of the United States from the operation of the Treaty removes the Canadians' only serious objection to the renewal of the Alliance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 16, 10.50 p.m.
While motoring in Broadstairs, Sir George H. Reid, of New South Wales, with his son and daughter, were the victims of a serious accident.

The car in which the party were travelling collided with another, dashed into a tram standard, and was demolished.

Sir George and his son were severely shaken, whilst Miss Reid was seriously injured and had to be taken to hospital.

London, July 16, 10.50 p.m.
The French Government has offered a reward of five thousand francs for the detection of the persons implicated in the attempt to wreck the Havre express on the 1st instant.

A special detective force is being formed to deal with sabotage on the railways.

There have been no less than 7,336 such cases on the railways since October.

London, July 16, 10.10 p.m.
From Berlin it is reported that the governmentally inspired organ, the "Kölnische Zeitung," deprecates the German papers taking it for granted that the only possible solution of the difficulty in Morocco lies in Germany seeking compensation in Agadir.

The essential thing, says the journal, is indemnification. The locality thereof is non-essential, so long as a genuine equivalent is received.

The "Morning Post" and other papers regard the "Kölnische Zeitung" article as disquieting and declare that Germany cannot sell her vital interests in Morocco for a few pieces of silver.

London, July 17, 2.25 p.m.
A Turkish column under Edhem Pasha has been ambushed by Mussulman Albanians between Ipok and Dpikova.

Edhem Pasha was wounded.

The Turks sustained a loss of two hundred killed and wounded.

London, July 17, 2.25 p.m.
Viscount Escher, of the Committee of Imperial Defence (who, as was announced in our telegram of the 13th instant, has undergone an operation for appendicitis in a nursing home in Edinburgh), is reported to be making good progress towards recovery.

London, July 17, 3.40 p.m.
The papers are full of contradictory speculations as to the course which the constitutional crisis in Great Britain will take.

One theory expounded is that whilst the Unionist leaders are prepared to surrender, eighty Tory Peers are pledged to resist to the end and force the creation of new Peers.

Another view expressed is that the resisting Peers will have recourse to the so-called "Wensleydale precedent," and declare that the new Peers are invalid.

"The Times" says that the Government are embarrassed. There is discontent amongst the Liberal Peers, who object to the creation of Viscountesses, which is desired by many of the prospective Peers, and demand that only Baronesses shall be created, they themselves being promoted to Viscountesses.

London, July 17, 5.50 p.m.
Articles have been signed for a meeting between Jack Johnson, the world's heavy-weight champion, and Bombardier Wells, the English heavy-weight champion. The bout will be one of twenty rounds.

The purse is to consist of eight thousand pounds sterling, and the fight will take place at the National Sporting Club, London, 1st September.

London, July 17, 5.50 p.m.
Telegrams received from Berlin and Paris confirm the report that Germany desires a rectification of the boundary southwards of the Cameroons, German West Africa, affecting an extensive slice of French territory.

Germany also seemingly claims some special recognition for German companies operating in the Suez region, behind Agadir, in Morocco.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 17, 8.35 p.m.
At Berlin the arrangements have been completed for the visit of Queen Mary, the Princess of Wales and Princess Mary to Mecklenburg Strölitz in the end of August.

Afterwards the Royal party will attend the annual review of the German fleet and will stay a couple of days at Potsdam, witnessing the autumn parade.

London, July 17, 11.35 p.m.
There has been much speculation caused in the Parliamentary lobbies by reason of the unusual action of Viscount Morley himself issuing a whip in view of the third reading of the Veto Bill on the 20th instant.

In his whip, Lord Morley emphasises the momentous results involved both in the immediate present and in the future, making the occasion truly critical.

London, July 17, 8.35 p.m.
A message from New York announces that there has been an outbreak of cholera in the city.

Fifteen cases have been isolated on the isolation station on Swinburne Island.

London, July 18, 1.10 a.m.
An order has been issued in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry of Brigadier-General Fanshawe, who placed himself before a fallen driver of the Artillery and prevented him from being down trodden as the Third Cavalry Brigade were galloping past in the Royal Review in Phoenix Park.

London, July 18, 7 a.m.
Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Princess Mary, arrived in Edinburgh in the evening and will stay in the capital for four days.

The Royal party got a great reception.

London, July 17, 8.35 p.m.
A tourist express train from Basel to Berlin was derailed at Muehlheim.

Eight passengers were killed, fifteen were seriously injured and many others were also injured.

Firemen and soldiers assisted in the work of rescue.

London, July 17, 6.30 a.m.
H.R. Prince Leopold of Battenberg while camping with the Territorial Forces at Lulworth, Dorsetshire, has met with a riding accident.

The Prince's horse bolted, and he was badly thrown, sustaining cuts on the head and arms.

His condition is not serious and he is progressing favourably.

London, July 18, 8.5 a.m.
Mr. C. F. G. Masterman has been adopted as Liberal candidate for Bethnal Green, South-west, where there is a by-election impending as the result of the sitting member, Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, having accepted an appointment to a magistracy.

[Mr. Masterman has been unfortunate in his electoral experiences. He was unsuccessful for West Ham North because illegal practices on the part of his election agent. Then he adopted as Liberal candidate for Tradeston, Glasgow, by the Constitutional Club in London. His adoption there, however, did not coincide with the views of the Young Scots Party, who threatened to run a candidate of their own and in the end Mr. Masterman, with the concurrence of the Liberal whip, abandoned his Glasgow candidature and agreed to devote his energies to the furtherance of Liberal interests in London, his own province. Even his own political opponents must wish him success in his fresh contest, for he has already proved himself to be a highly useful and capable junior member of the Cabinet. In the opinion of many politicians at St. Stephen's, Mr. Masterman has still a long way to go.]

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 18, 8.5 a.m.
From Washington advices have been received stating that the United States Senate have unanimously resolved upon a campaign of publicity as regards the Bill prohibiting senatorial candidates from spending more than ten thousand dollars, and congressional candidates from spending more than five thousand dollars in the way of election expenses.

The result of the campaign will be that candidates shall be required to publish a list of their prospective expenses each election.

London, July 18, 8.5 a.m.
R. H. Spooner, the Leicester-shire cricketer, has declined the invitation of the Marylebone Cricket Club to be one of the team to represent England in Australia.

Douglas of Essex and Smith of Warwickshire have been invited.

London, July 18, 3.30 p.m.
The critical situation mentioned by Viscount Morley in his official whip lies in the fact that the rejection of the third reading of the Lords' Veto Bill will mean a prorogation of Parliament and the re-passing of the Bill in a new session, besides the destruction of the Budget and of the State Insurance Bill.

The whip also implies a rebuke to the Liberal Peers who for shakiness, they have been largely absent from recent divisions.

The Liberal papers do not anticipate a crisis on the 20th instant (when the Bill will again be before the Commons).

The "Daily News," which may be regarded as an inspired organ declares that if the Veto Bill is returned to the House of Commons on the 24th instant, a batch of at least fifty Peers will be immediately created, with a promise of more to follow.

London, July 18, 7.55 p.m.
At question time in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that he was confident that Field Marshal Lord Kitchener's qualities, his peculiar knowledge of Egypt, and his impartiality, would make his appointment as British Agent in Egypt one which would command confidence generally.

Mr. W. P. Byles, Liberal member for Salford, North, suggested that soldiers should keep to their own jobs and that we were fast becoming an army-ridden nation.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said that the post to which Lord Kitchener had been appointed was one that was exceedingly difficult to fill. He knew of no one possessing qualifications equal to Lord Kitchener.

No special conditions, he added, were attached to the appointment. Naturally, before Lord Kitchener departed for Egypt, the policy to be followed would be subject to discussion between Lord Kitchener and the Government.

The appointment involved no change of our policy in Egypt.

London, July 18, 7.55 p.m.
During the farewell luncheon given by the Government to the Oversea delegates to the Imperial Conference, at Hampton Court, there was received a telegraphic message from His Majesty King George, expressing his pleasure at seeing them and wishing them bon voyage.

London, July 18, 1.55 p.m.
Despatches from Constantinople state that Shouket Torgut, commander of the Turkish troops in Albania, has been recalled, and will be succeeded by Abdullah Pasha.

The new commander has the reputation of being moderate in his policy, and his appointment is expected to facilitate a settlement of the present disorder in the country.

London, July 18, 1.55 p.m.
The Franco-Spanish friction at the Alcazar in Morocco has culminated, according to French accounts, in the arrest of the French Consul, M. Boisset, by Spanish guards at the gates of the city. He was marched through the streets by the guards, who had their muskets levelled meanwhile, and was confronted by the commander, who, without an apology, ordered his release.

London, July 19, 12.35 a.m.
France has demanded explanations from Spain regarding the Alcazar incident.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 18, 11.10 p.m.
The French newspapers refer in most angry terms to the arrest of M. Boisset.

"Le Matin," the premier Parisian journal, says that hitherto France has treated Spanish excesses in Morocco as puerilities, but now it has gone beyond that and a reprimand is necessary.

London, July 18, 7.40 p.m.
Emperor Franz-Josef of Austria (whose state of health has been the subject of much anxiety amongst his subjects of late), made a speech in the Reichsrath, in which he referred to the urgency of army reform and announced that provision had been made for the development of Austria's commercial relations with foreign Powers. He expressed the hope that there would be a continuance of the blessings of peace in Europe.

The aged Emperor did not show in the slightest any sign of fatigue.

London, July 18, 11.10 p.m.
The death is announced of Chief Rabbi Adler.

London, July 19, 12.35 a.m.
The forest fires which have been raging in Canada have subsided and stragglers from amongst the miners and settlers are coming into the towns.

Possibly the death toll will not exceed one hundred persons.

London, July 19, 12.35 a.m.
At Edinburgh in fine sunshine, His Majesty King George inspected the Scottish Archers and presented the corps with colours.

Afterwards the King and Queen (who are accompanied in their Scottish visit by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary) held a Royal Levee at Holyrood Palace.

The people of the Scottish capital are enthusiastic concerning the Royal visits and hope, now that Holyrood has been modernised, that such visits will be of more frequent occurrence.

His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Provost of the city and upon the Town Clerk.

London, July 19, 7.40 a.m.
There has been fierce rioting amongst the seamen strikers in Cardiff as the result of the arrest of a Union leader.

Two warehouses are on fire, the outcome, it is supposed, of incendiaries.

Another warehouse was looted. Hogsheds of stout were breached. The drunken mob cut the fire hose and stoned the police, who made frequent baton charges.

Six police constables and thirty of the rioters were injured.

London, July 19, 9.5 p.m.
A force of 120 men drafted from the Metropolitan Police has arrived in Cardiff to assist the local police in quelling the disturbances.

A body of 200 troops at Newport has been warned to be in readiness to help in the event of further rioting.

London, July 19, 9.5 p.m.
At a meeting of workers of all classes in Cardiff it was resolved that all should cease work until the shipowners recognised the Seamen's Union.

London, July 19, 8.45 a.m.
The "Daily Telegraph" announces that the state of health of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, is causing some anxiety and that he will proceed shortly to Gastein, an Austrian town famous for its curative warm springs.

London, July 19, 9.5 p.m.
The report as to the anxiety felt regarding Mr. Balfour's health is contradicted.

London, July 19, 8.45 a.m.
The House of Lords will pass the third reading of the Parliament Bill on Thursday and state that the resistance of the extremists will be overcome.

The Liberals assert that after the Premier's announcement of the 24th instant it is the intention of the Government to create Peers.

Lord Lansdowne, the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, counsels his followers not to persist in their opposition to the Bill, while announcing the determination of the Unionists to reverse the Bill at the earliest opportunity.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 19, 8.45 a.m.
The debate in the House of Commons on the State Insurance Bill marked a remarkable personal triumph for Mr. D. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Labourites and Conservatives pressed for amendments to the clause of the Bill which is aimed against malingering.

Mr. Lloyd George appealed to a hostile House to face electoral unpopularity rather than wreck the Finance Bill.

It was not straightforward to the workmen to deny that there were malingers in their ranks.

The clause in question was adopted by a majority of 74, and Mr. Lloyd George received an ovation when the result was declared.

London, July 19, 2.5 p.m.
There will be a by-election in the Middleton Division of Lancashire, owing to the sitting Liberal member, Sir W. Ryland Dent Adkins, having been appointed Recorder at Nottingham.

London, July 19, 2.5 p.m.
Wires from Teheran, the capital of Persia, state that the ex-Shah has landed at Gumbaz on the coast of the Caspian Sea amongst the Turcomans with whom he has been for some time in communication.

His brother Salard Danesh has proclaimed him in Kurdistan, Mujales Sultan and is stirring up the tribesmen of Azerbaijan in his behalf.

London, July 20, 12.5 a.m.
Further advices from Teheran state that the Government is active. A new Cabinet has been formed.

Several leaders have hastened to assure the Government of their hearty support against the ex-Shah.

The conduct of Russia in permitting him to traverse her territory is severely criticised.

London, July 19, 9.35 p.m.
The following are probable starters and jockeys in the race for the Liverpool Cup, to be run on Friday next:—

Decision, P. Wootton.
King Midas, Maher.
Endorus, Clark.
Ruthlen, Earl.
Dahnacrg, Kieckaby.
Atty, Donoghue.
Raise the Wind, Fitton.
Zorad, G. McCall.
Humorist, Winter.
Persist, Trigg.
Clannish, Jelliss.

London, July 19, 9.5 p.m.
The betting on the race for the Liverpool Cup is as follows:—

3 to 1 against Decision.
6 to 1 King Midas and Persist.
8 to 1 Atty.
100 to 7 Clannish.

London, July 20, 9.30 a.m.
The official Blue Book gives a summary of the Imperial Conference proposals regarding the institution of a Court of Appeal, which proposals were agreed to by the Conference at its sitting on the 13th instant.

It is proposed to combine the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council into a Supreme Court of Appeal for the Empire.

The Government adds two selected Judges to the Lords of Appeal.

The practice of the Judicial Committee will be modified in accordance with the wishes of the Dominion representatives by allowing a dissentient Judge to give reasons for his dissent in Dominion cases submitted to the Court.

London, July 20, 9.30 a.m.
In the competition for the Alexandra Prize, a Scotsman and a Welshman tied for first place with scores of 60 each.

Irvine, of Tientsin, was third with 68.

Tiffin, of Rhodesia, was eighth with a score of 67.

London, July 20, 2 p.m.
Private Clifford, of Canada, won the Prince of Wales Prize with a score of 81.

Tiffin, of Rhodesia, came second, with 80.

London, July 21, 11.20 p.m.
In the team competition for the Kolapore Cup, England and Canada tied for first place with 759 each. Next came South Africa and Guernsey with 733 each, followed by New Zealand 729 and India with 698.

England won the trophy as having the best score at the last round—the long distance.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 20, 2 p.m.
From Teheran it is reported that the Mejliss has empowered the Persian Government to prohibit the most rigorous martial law.

A military expedition is to start forthwith against the ex-Shah's followers.

The force will consist of five hundred Bakhtiaris, five hundred Reformed Cavalry, and a number of Volunteers; while two thousand Bakhtiaris are marching against Salard Danesh.

London, July 20, 4.55 p.m.
Further telegrams from Teheran state that it is understood that Persia contemplates the despatch of a strong Note to the English and Russian Legations, recalling Persia's frequent representations on the subject of the ex-Shah's intrigues since his departure from the capital, and expressing surprise and regret regarding Russia's failure to observe her promise contained in Article XI. of the Protocol of date 25th August, 1909.

Persia maintains that Russia is responsible for any disorders and losses of property resulting from the ex-Shah's landing.

London, July 20, 2 p.m.
"The Times" understands that Germany demands the complete cession of the coast and interior in French Congo up to Sangha River, including Libreville and Louango; also, France's right of pre-emption in the Congo States.

London, July 20, 4.55 p.m.
The ship Aurora which is to carry the Australian Antarctic Expedition to the South, will leave London on Tuesday.

She will call at Capetown, and thence proceed to Hobart, where the leader of the Expedition, Doctor Mawson, and staff will embark and stores will be shipped.

The Aurora will carry a monoplane, which is now being tested at Brooklands.

London, July 20, 7 p.m.
Rathlen is to be ridden by Crisp, not Earl, in the race for the Liverpool Cup.

London, July 21, 1.15 a.m.
The result of the race for the Liverpool Cup was as follows:—

Dahnacrg 1
King Midas 2
Humorist 3

Elevation ran. Thorsen was won by two lengths with a neck between second and third. Dahnacrg secured the inside position at the distance, and, taking command, won easily.

London, July 21, 1.15 a.m.
Sir Wm. Willecocks, K.C.M.G., Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works, Constantinople, has resigned.

Six thousand workers of all grades at Cardiff Docks have struck work in sympathy with the seamen.

London, July 21, 1.20 a.m.
During the debate on the Colonial Estimates in the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Alfred Lyttleton (late Secretary of State for the Colonies) said that, apart from the discussion of foreign affairs, the results of the Imperial Conference had been disappointing. He asked for definite information concerning the Commission referred to on the 17th and 20th ultimo, especially with regard to fiscal matters in the Crown Colonies and India.

Right Hon. Lewis Harecourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said, in reply, that the resolution of the Imperial Conference binds the Commission not to make recommendations with reference to fiscal policy in any part of the Empire.

Nor is it intended, he said, that the Commission should inquire into such matters as the tax on corn. It might be always assumed that the terms of the reference would be roughly the terms of the resolution; but the speeches of Mr. Lyttleton and others made them realise that the resolution was not sufficiently water-tight, and they would not hesitate to amend the resolution accordingly.

The Commission does not apply to India or the Crown Colonies.

It was unfair, continued the Colonial Secretary, to measure the accomplishments of the Conference merely by regulations.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 20, 4.55 p.m.
Despatches received from St. Petersburg affirm that Russia is wholly ignorant of the ex-Shah's escape.

London, July 20, 9.40 p.m.
The funeral of the Late Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, took place at Willesden.

It was a simple but impressive ceremony.

His Majesty King George was represented.

Referring to the unwillingness of the Premiers to accept his proposal for the appointment of a standing committee, he said that ultimately the position was stated thus: "Young man, you are going too far." He had had to accept a position which was one wherein no British Minister had ever been placed before, but he willingly accepted the decision of the Conference.

The consultations on Imperial Defence, he said, had been most successful and of great value, while the Court of Appeal arrangements had given ample satisfaction in every dominion.

Canton, July 19.
The Self-Government Society has issued a hand bill informing the public of the convention of a meeting on the 24th inst., in connection with the question of the suppression of gambling in Macao. According to the hand bill, the Ministry is alleged to have instructed the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James to communicate with the Portuguese Foreign Minister in Portugal about the question. The Society informs the public that although this question is one of diplomatic nature, the Cantonese should not lose their opportunity to express their views and to force the Chinese Government to negotiate in this matter without delay in view of its importance to the people in Canton.

London, July 20, 3.45 p.m.
Clause X. of the Insurance Bill was adopted by the House of Commons yesterday evening after a narrow division.

Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech, declared that he refused to burden the Treasury with the concessions demanded on all sides of the House.

The discussion on Clause XI. continued all night, the Labourites vehemently objecting to the exclusion from the benefits of the Bill persons receiving like wages under the Compensation Act.

Despite an earnest appeal by Mr. Lloyd George, a division was forced, when the clause was adopted by 161 votes against 23.

London, July 20, 10.55 p.m.
On the occasion of the motion for the third reading of the Parliament Bill, the galleries of the House of Lords were thronged by Peeresses, diplomats, distinguished Colonials and Indians in picturesque attire.

Viscount Morley in moving the third reading emphasised the fact that it was a transformed Bill which he hoped and believed the House would pass.

The rejection of the Bill by the Lords, would, he asserted, involve a tremendous dislocation of business in the country and greatly exasperate Parliamentary political opinion.

The amendments, he affirmed, impaired the authority, the privileges and the prestige of the House of Commons.

London, July 20, 11.40 p.m.
Lord Morley, in his speech in moving the third reading of the Parliament Bill, said he hoped that this inevitable operation could be carried through without any social shock.

This was the only passage in the right hon. gentleman's speech which can be construed as an allusion to the creation of Peers.

London, July 21, 7.35 a.m.
Lord Halsbury presided over a meeting of Unionist Peers in the afternoon when a strong feeling was expressed that in the event of the House of Commons striking out the Lords' amendments, they should still insist upon them.

It was announced that a mid-night meeting of all shades would be held to decide upon the future policy of the Party.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

Lord Halsbury declared that the Bill without the amendments would never be allowed to pass without a division.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said he only abstained from pressing for a division on the distinct understanding that the substance of Lord Lansdowne's amendments was the irreducible minimum which the Opposition would accept.

Lord Lansdowne, in the course of the discussion, said the amendments were so essentially important that the Opposition would not recede from them as long as they remained free agents.

London, July 21, 7.35 a.m.
The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Parliament Bill without a division.

Lord Lansdowne declared that the Opposition had gone five-sixths of the way to meet the Government in the constitutional crisis.

The Government had now all the materials for an honourable settlement.

London, July 21, 7.35 a.m.
There will be a meeting of the cabinet to-morrow to consider what action the Government is to take in the matter.

London, July 19, 2.5 p.m.
Corporal Trainor of Canada won the Bronze Medal in the first stage of the King's Prize competition at the Bisley Rifle Meeting.

London, July 20, 12.10 a.m.
Despatches received from Paris and Madrid to-night point to a settlement of the Franco-Spanish dispute regarding the Alcazar incident, involving the arrest by Spanish troops of the French Consul, M. Boisset.

Spain has intimated her readiness to apologise if the French version of M. Boisset's arrest is confirmed.

The Spanish Government is sending a new Consul to Alcazar with conciliatory instructions.

London, July 20, 7.30 a.m.
Paris advices to hand say that the Spanish Ambassador there has called upon M. De Solves, the Foreign Minister, and expressed the Spanish Government's regret concerning the recurrence of the Alcazar incident.

The Spanish Government, said the Ambassador, was anxious to preserve cordial relations with France and is instructing its representatives at Alcazar to that effect.

From Madrid it is reported that the Spanish commandant at Alcazar has been punished and the offending soldiers, who apologised to M. Boisset, the French Consul (who was made subject to arrest by the Spanish Guard).

London, July 20, 12.10 a.m.
Their Majesty King George and Queen Mary on Bank Holiday in Edinburgh attended a brilliant ceremony at the dedication of the Chapel of the Order of the Thistle, at the south-east corner of St. Giles' Church.

There were great crowds and ovations.

London, July 19, 10 p.m.
The following are amongst the latest cricket results in England:

Notts won by 8 wickets.
The Indian XI. won by 1 wicket.
Kent won by 154 runs.
Warwick won by 80 runs.
Middlesex won by 127 runs.
Surrey played a drawn game.
Essex drew.

Tremonger has accepted the invitation of Marylebone Cricket Club to take a place in the English team which is going to Australia shortly.

London, July 20, 1 a.m.
In the competition for the Schumacher Cup, the winners were the Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore, with a score of 3,604.

The Tenth Hussars, Rawal Pindir, with a score of 3,218, in addition to the third prize, won the Special Mounted Units Prize. The Witwatersrand Rifles with a score of 2,703, gained the Dismounted Units Prize for Non-Regulars.

Other leaders are reported on the 22nd and the 27th of May, except that the Berkshire have scored 2,035 points and the Nisibeth Punjabis 2,540.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 19, 10 p.m.
Right Hon. Lewis Harecourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has announced that the Colonial Premiers were consulted on the subject of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The Premiers unanimously approved of the Treaty.

London, July 19, 10 p.m.
At the conference of experts concerning the prevention of consumption, a telegraphic message was received from His Majesty King George, expressing his sympathy with the object in view.

Right Hon. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, said in his opening address that the ravages of consumption had been proved to be a diminishing force, and expressed the belief that the disease would be eradicated in the course of the next twenty-five years.

Consumption was declining, so relatively with better housing and social conditions and the diminution of the nation's drink bill.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 14.
Recently Prince Ching made a great speech on politics. He spoke on almost every branch of politics, but he did not touch on the subject of military naval affairs.

Consequently, Princes Tsai Tann and Tso, and the President of the Army Board were greatly displeased.

Peking, July 14.
The new Cabinet intends to alter all the regulations governing the provincial assemblies of the various provinces.

Peking, July 14.
The Prince Regent will inspect the Imperial body guards at the coming review in the Autumn.

Peking, July 14.
The Ministry of Interior has sent out many officials to search the boarding houses in Peking for agitators, and several persons in foreign garb have been arrested on suspicion.

Peking, July 14.
H. E. Tuan Fang, the Director General of the Sze-chuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow Railways, proposes to build the trunk line from Hankow to Canton by way of Kiangsi Province instead of Hunan Province, owing to the storm of opposition against the nationalization of railways in Hunan.

The Director General has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications to report to the Central Government to that effect.

Peking, July 14.
The President and Vice-president of the new Cabinet have requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to do away with all superfluous officials.

Peking, July 17.
The Army Board and the Ministry of Punishments intend to establish a Court Martial at Peking.

Peking, July 17.
The President of the Ministry of Communications has threatened to resign owing to the number of memorials presented to the Throne denouncing his actions. Prince Ching has asked him not to resign.

Peking, July 17.
A rumour is current in Peking that H. E. Tung Shao-yi, ex-president of the Ministry of Communications, will be reinstated as Director General of the Railways.

Peking, July 17.
H. E. Tuan Fang, the Director General of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow railways, has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications to the effect that it is not advisable to accept foreign tenders for the construction of railways, as trouble is bound to happen. He strongly recommended the appointment of Jun Tien-yau as Engineer-in-Chief and the acceptance of Chinese tenders for the construction of the railways.

Peking, July 17.
Ten salt merchants have been arrested and detained at Tientsin. The object of the arrest is unknown.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 17.
The Ministry of Finance proposes the early enforcement of the stamp duty.

Peking, July 17.
Ten salt merchants have been arrested and detained at Tientsin. The object of the arrest is unknown.

Peking, July 18.
The President of the Ministry of Communications has received a number of anonymous letters threatening to kill him on account of the nationalization of railways. Consequently he is so nervous that he refuses to be seen.

Peking, July 18.
The Army Board intends to send a special commissioner to be present at the coming military review in France.

Peking, July 18.
The Viceroy of Nanking has memorialized the Throne for permission to raise a loan of \$5,000,000 from a foreign bank in Shanghai. An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning the Viceroy's memorial.

Peking, July 18.
The Viceroy of Hupeh has reported to the Throne stating that both Hunan and Hupeh are suffering from serious floods. About fifty thousand houses in the Yick Yang district have been destroyed and several thousands people have been drowned. The Viceroy asked for relief on behalf of the sufferers.

Peking, July 18.
The Naval Board proposes to raise a national loan for the purpose of reorganizing the navy.

Peking, July 18.
The China-American Steam Navigation Co. proposes to establish a line between China and the Strait Settlements. New steamers will be ordered for the run shortly.

Peking, July 18.
The Governor of Kirin has telegraphed to the Ministry of Finance asking the Ministry to despatch the Superintendent of the Pa Ching Bank. In King Kwei, to proceed to Kirin for the purpose of promoting the industries there. The President of the Ministry of Finance has complied with the Governor's request.

Peking, July 18.
Owing to pressure of business in the Ministry of Communications, the President proposes to engage a number of communication commissioners to transact the business.

Peking, July 19.
The Ministry of Communications proposes to call the Taching Bank, the Central National Bank of China. There will be nine departments in the bank under the new arrangements.

Peking, July 19.
The Ministry of Communications proposes to nationalize the Lok Tung Railway.

Peking, July 19.
The settlement of the question regarding the nationalization of the salt trade in China has been postponed.

Peking, July 19.
Sir Chun Tung Liang Sling, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, has strongly recommended the appointment of a number of officials in Peking.

Peking, July 19.
The President of the Ministry of Communications proposes the adoption of foreign calendar months for China.

Peking, July 19.
Prince Ching is of opinion that this is a very important question and ought to be discussed by the Cabinet.

Peking, July 20.
The Governor of Hunan has memorialized the Throne stating that severe floods have been raging in his province and asking for funds to relieve the sufferers.

Peking, July 20.
The Throne has instructed the President of the Ministry of Communications to consider what are the best measures for relieving the sufferers.

Peking, July 20.
The Naval Board considers the action of the Portuguese Government in dredging the Macao Harbour, an encroachment on Chinese territorial waters, and has accordingly requested the Canton Viceroy to take strong measures against the action of the Macao Government.

Peking, July 16.
The Chinese Consul at Yokohama has been appointed Charge d'Affaires at Mexico.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 20.
The President of the Ministry of Communications intends to alter all the postal regulations and to establish a postal savings bank.

Peking, July 20.
Prince Ching has strongly recommended the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The recommendation has been approved of by the Prince Regent.

Peking, July 20.
The Ministry of Education has instructed all the schools throughout the Empire to be decorated with flags to celebrate the occasion on which the Emperor Hsun Tung receives his first school lesson.

Peking, July 10.
The Co-operative Society formed by the members of the various provincial assemblies, intends to hold an exhibition at Hankow next year in commemoration of the 5th year's preparation for the formation of a Constitutional Government for China.

Peking, July 16.
The Chinese residents in Siam have telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that strong measures should be taken against the action of the Siam Government in prohibiting the Chinese residents in Siam from forming a commercial union there.

Peking, July 16.
The President of the Board of Finance has telegraphed to the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that owing to the financial strain in the provinces, they are permitted to raise funds locally, but on no account should they raise foreign loans.

Peking, July 16.
The Cabinet ministers and other officials in the provinces have impeached the President of the Ministry of Communications for sterilizing his country. The Prince Regent has handed all these impeachments to the President for perusal.

Peking, July 16.
Three suspected revolutionists have been arrested outside the Shun-tai gate in Peking. They have been handed over to the Ministry of Interior and the Commander of the military forces for investigation.

COTTON AND YARN
REPORT.

Messrs. Polishwala and Kowall, Cotton and Yarn Brokers, in the mail report dated Hongkong, July 22, say:—

Since our last report on the 8th inst., by S.S. Delta our yarn market has ruled steady.

That feeling of overness to buy at higher prices, which was so conspicuous during the last interval, has almost disappeared, as the buyers, in view of their holding large stocks at former low rates, seem reluctant to make fresh bargains at any advance over the present quotations, hence the total business has passed in about 3,000 bales most of which are sold at a reduction of \$1, while only few selected chops have changed hands at a slight improvement. We close quiet but steady.

Total sales 3,200 bales. Unsold stocks 24,000 bales. Sold but undelivered in the godown and to arrive 27,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. Delhi and extra str. Cupri, Nippon and Tossa Maru from Bombay, and str. Ajar from Calcutta have brought in 8,758 bales for Hongkong, and 6,515 bales for Shanghai, and Coast ports, etc. amount to about 2,000 bales.

Local Mill.—Have sold 350 bales 10s. at \$137 to 139 Shanghai.—Reports moderate business and steady rates.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing of importance has passed during the interval.

Raw Cotton.—Neither Bengal nor Chinese has found buyers throughout the interval. Stocks Bengal 50 bales, Chinese 250 small bales; quotations 35 to 40, and \$37 to 41 respectively.

SUPREME COURT.

Adjourned.

At the Supreme Court this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Miss Marion Gains sued C. S. Samm for the recovery of \$431.00.

Mr. C. E. Davis appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Holmes for the defendant.

Mr. Holmes asked his Lordship to fix a day two or three weeks hence or to adjourn it for a week. His Lordship: I had better adjourn it.

Usury.

The case came on, in which Bhagat Singh sued Pung Ping U for the sum of \$105 due under promissory notes.

Mr. Shenton appearing for the defendant said that the defendant had been in another case before his Lordship last week. In this instance the man had only received \$18 and had given promissory notes for \$105.

His Lordship: That is rather large.

Mr. Shenton: It is rather large, but that is the case. We cannot dispute it because there are the promissory notes. The original amount was \$18 and from time to time as he was pressed he gave him fresh promissory notes. We are getting very close to the Money Lenders Ordinance and these claims have to be got in. His Lordship said that if people would come to him when the first promissory note became due he could give them relief. Now he could not.

Mr. Shenton asked that an order be made for the payment by instalments after the first debt, that the defendant was now paying off, had been liquidated.

An order was made accordingly.

A Question for Settlement.

D. D. Montrose of the King Edward Hotel sued J. H. McHenry for the recovery of the sum of \$220.50 for residence and elicits.

Mr. Moore appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant admitted the debt. He consented to judgment but asked for a stay of execution for ten days.

Mr. Moore: My client is afraid that the defendant will leave the colony. He does not think this is a case which should be adjourned. The man is not a resident in the colony.

His Lordship to the defendant: Can you give any security?

Defendant: Yes.

Mr. Moore: He is only a customer at the hotel.

The case was left to the parties to settle.

BARBAROUS ACTION OF
DESPERADOES.

Chinese Gentleman Fouly Done to Death.

THE "TELEGRAPH" (CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 19.

Some days ago, the Brigadier General of Shun Tuck district sent for a local gentleman enquiring into the number of desperadoes in his village. Accordingly the gentleman furnished the General with a list of names of those who had committed armed robberies. Unfortunately those bad characters got wind of the affair, and broke into his house the same evening. The man was held down, and while asking for mercy, the victim offered to pay them several thousands of dollars, if his life were spared. This was refused and the victim again asked to be permitted to end his own life by taking a dose of opium. The request was not granted and the unfortunate man was carried to the village where he was cut to pieces.

Steam Trawling Abandoned.

Some months ago we announced the fact that a Chinese syndicate had been formed here to acquire the necessary plant to embark in deep-sea trawling. The steam trawler Golden Cross, which had proved a failure in Indian waters, was hired by the syndicate with a view to purchase, and operations commenced. The promoters were sanguine of success at the outset, but after several months' trial, it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the catch is not sufficient to more than pay current expenses, to say nothing about the chances of paying a dividend; so the syndicate has decided to wind up its affairs and the Golden Cross has been despatched to Rangoon to its owner.

DEATH.

Mr. P. Ed-ji Khambatta, the oldest Parsee resident of Hongkong, Cotton and Yarn Broker, died at the Government Civil Hospital this morning, aged 79. Shanghai papers please copy.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1911.

A WISE STEP.

(15th July.)

The revision of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty seems to be one of the possible first-fruits of the Colonial Conference, if the statement in the "Times" is to be taken as authority. It is not definitely stated that a revision will take place, but the report that such is the case has been welcomed with such favour that it would almost seem impossible that it is not the case. The origin of the statement is Japanese, for in our columns of Thursday we published a telegram to the effect that according to a despatch sent from Tokio to New York the revision of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was regarded as the inevitable outcome of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. The message went further and said that a proposal had come from Great Britain for a modification of the alliance, whereby the clause providing for mutual assistance in time of war shall be made inapplicable when either power is fighting a nation with whom the other has concluded an arbitration treaty. According to the despatch Japan has agreed. The report would seem to have plenty of foundation, for it will be remembered that quite recently the Japanese government approached Great Britain for a renewal of the treaty which has still a number of years to run. This does not seem to be the only factor in the matter and we venture to think that the war scare in America has had a great deal to do with the proposal for modification. It may be said that there was little foundation for the mild attack of hysteria that the United States suffered from, but the fact remains that by at least one section of the public, war was considered imminent. The Arbitration was not then completed; it is not so now, but the statesmen of Great Britain realised that in the event of war their alliance and the provisions thereof placed them in an awkward position as far as their relations with other parties to other treaties were concerned. It is conceivable that had a war between the two Pacific powers followed the scare, England might have been involved under the terms of the alliance with Japan and had such an unfortunate contretemps occurred, all the work that Sir Edward Grey had accomplished for peaceful arbitration would have been spoiled and the movement would have suffered a most serious setback. In view of the facts the proposal to modify the alliance in any way that would obviate such a disaster must be welcomed by all those who have the cause of universal peace at heart.

The "Times" seems to expect even more will come out of the modification and considers it highly improbable that the two Powers have not agreed to revise other articles in the treaty with a view to meeting the request of the Japanese government for a prolongation thereof. It is to be hoped that this is the case, for the maintenance of friendly relations with the two nations that are paramount in the Pacific preserves a balance of power that could only be kept otherwise by the retaining of a strong fleet in those waters. The trend of European politics at one time made the withdrawal of the majority of the Pacific squadron and its absorption into the home section a matter of necessity, and it could only be performed while the powers in those waters were in complete accord. Now it is still a matter of importance that the treaty should be continued for the forces that the British have in those waters are totally inadequate in cases of warlike emergency and as regards power England is at present sadly deficient. The reorganising of a new Pacific fleet is a question of time and at the rate that the Admiralty are now progressing that time will be long. From a purely selfish point of view then the prolongation of the Japanese treaty is of great importance but for a world wide reason the completion of the Arbitration is of greater value. It establishes a valuable precedent, and if it will work as the framers desire, it will have a lasting influence on the world and its politics. Consequently it is only right to expect that purely limited treaties such as the Anglo-Japanese should stand in a secondary position and should be modified to meet the requirements of a treaty which tends for the good not of a single power, or even two, but for the good of the whole world.

IRELAND AND THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

(17th July.)

The question of Home Rule for Ireland is not so new a matter that some people appear to believe, and, if history books are true, the sister island did have a Parliament though its powers were in the same state as those of the House of Lords promise to be in the near future. A Parliament did exist but its powers were sadly limited, even more so than those of our own Legislative Council. No power of independent legislation was invested in the Irish legislators and every act that they passed had to receive the full sanction of the English Council in London which could revise any measure however it pleased them. This was provided for by Poyning's law, and had matters been allowed to rest where they did the constitutional history of the Emerald Isle would have been comparatively uneventful and for all we know an Irish Parliament might have been in existence at the present day. But in 1719 a bill was passed by the English making all laws passed at Westminster valid in Ireland. This was irritating enough but three years later Waipele granted to one William Wood the right of minting copper coins for Ireland to the extent of £108,000. It was in an attack on this that Dean Swift rose to such prominence by his writings entitled "Letters by M. B. Drapier." Swift bent the government on the question and the patent to Wood had to be withdrawn. Five years later the British Government took away the franchise from the Roman Catholics and as a direct result only one-sixth of the people possessed a vote. Matters went from bad to worse but through the instrumentality of Mr. Fox, in May 1782 the statute setting forth the dependence of the Irish Parliament was repealed. In the same year the English Parliament abolished many of the restrictions on Irish trade; it modified Poyning's law and through the efforts of that great orator Richard Grattan Parliament was persuaded to pass a resolution which has since been known as the "Declaration of Right" declaring the complete Legislative independence of Ireland.

Ireland was then in the most favourable position that she had ever been in though the fault still remained that the Protestant Irish had the complete control of the island's affairs. It was at this juncture that Ireland and France came again into close contact with each other, and as was the case in the past the result was disastrous to the Celt. Two attempts to help Ireland by the French proved abortive. The Irish rose in rebellion but the trouble was easily subdued. The leader of the Irish Patriots, Wolfe Tone, was captured on board a French vessel

and avoided execution by suicide. That and the number of secret societies always militating against the English was the chief reason for the abolition of the Irish Parliament and on the day that commenced the nineteenth century Ireland sent her representatives to the British Parliament. From that time onward there has always been agitation in Ireland for Home Rule.

Between the granting of a complete legislative independence and the abolition of the privileges given, not twenty years had passed and during that time the gratitude of the sons of Tara had been actively evinced by the league that they had entered into with England's then deadly enemy, France.

It is people with such a history that are now claiming legislative independence and are prepared to go to any length to get it. The bearing of the Veto bill on the question is a matter for serious consideration. It is clear that it favours the designs of the Redmondites for otherwise they would not have patiently waited as they have done but by threats of withdrawing their support from the government brought about the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. They and the government could have passed the measure through the Lower House but the Lords would have been the great and impassable obstacle to further progress. The removal of this barrier, which now seems to be only a matter of time, will open the way for the passage of a bill that will give absolute legislative independence to Ireland and hand the destinies of the country over to the tender mercies of one particular faction. Speaking quite a century ago Lord Cornwallis said: "This country (Ireland) could not be saved without the Union; but you must not take it for granted that it will be saved by it. Much care and management will be necessary; and if the British place their confidence in an Irish faction, all will be ruined." If that were true then, it is equally so now and it is to be hoped that even at this last hour an opportunity will come for saving Ireland from that faction which a statesman, now long dead, prophesied would mean ruin. The history of the Irish makes out an unanswerable case against their claims. It is true they have evinced patriotism on occasions of Royal visits but in view of the utterances of their leading politicians, this appears to be all lip service, and it would seem that a complete and separate autonomy is required by the Dictator and his satellites.

THE FOUR POWER LOAN.

(18th July.)

Complications seem to have arisen in the matter of the £10,000,000 loan for the purposes of carrying through a scheme of currency reform in Northern China. The signature of the loan was but a preliminary and as it were placed the whole matter open for consideration and discussion by the powers not actually involved in the raising of the money required. The programme that was proposed by the Chinese authorities at Peking was placed in the hands of the banks concerned in the question and they were given six months to look into the scheme while in the case of money wanted for Manchuria the Chinese Government had to submit a satisfactory statement as to the enterprises into which the money was to be put. What form the currency reform scheme is to take has not yet been decided, and that the many intricate ramifications that are attendant upon the main issue have yet to be considered in order that some basis of settlement satisfactory to the banks may be arrived at. Consequently the representatives of the powers interested in the matter will meet shortly in Paris for the purposes of discussion. The extreme care with which the loan is being negotiated is a striking example of the way, in which, from a financial standpoint, the powers regard the various schemes of China. Not content with a simple statement as to what purposes the loan is being put to, it would even seem that the last word in the matter of reform would rest not with the people who are borrowing the money but with the lenders. However that may be the case the willingness of the powers to help in the movement towards the reform of many of China's institutions has been exemplified by the ready manner in which the matter of the loan has been taken up.

However, while the negotiations are to a certain extent holding fire, a rather unexpected factor has arisen in the question, which bids fair to give the diplomats some little trouble. With the Manchurian loan and the proposals accompanying it have come certain criticisms, and while at present no protest has been made by either the Japanese or Russian Government it is said that the latter has addressed representations to China to the effect that it considers one of the clauses in the article a violation of the open door policy. For our part we cannot see that it is. The clause complained of says:—If the Imperial Chinese Government should desire to obtain from other than Chinese sources, funds in addition to the proceeds derived from this loan, to continue or complete the operations contemplated under this agreement, the Imperial Chinese Government shall first invite the Banks to undertake a loan to provide the funds required, but should the Imperial Chinese Government fail to agree with the Banks as to the terms of such supplementary loan, then other financial groups may be invited to undertake the same; and should the Imperial Chinese Government decide to invite foreign capitalists to participate with Chinese interests in Manchurian business contemplated under this loan, or to be undertaken in connection therewith, the Banks shall first be invited to so participate.

The provision appears to us simply to give a certain concession to the combination of banks that have the matter of raising the loan in hand, in return for the work done. Even then it is only the same thing as having an option, in a matter, on which they have first hand information and if it were only for the purpose of expediting the raising of and subsidiary loan, that might be from time to time required it would be justified. This particular group will have information on the whole of the currency question that other financiers will not have, and as a direct consequence the protracted negotiations that have at present to be gone through will be considerably curtailed and the money required rendered more easily obtainable. Meanwhile the question has still to be solved, and in the interim the Viceroy of Manchuria has been advised not to apply for any further portion of the loan in view of Russia's representation, and to wait till the parties concerned have had a consultation in Paris. It is only to be hoped that now the matter has gone thus far, no effort will be spared to administer the loan in a manner, that will be of lasting benefit to the Empire at large.

THE CAT.

(19th July.)

For the first time since the introduction and passing of the bill providing for the administration of the cat in cases of robbery with violence, subjects for the new treatment have been found. Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions, in two cases, men were charged with an robbery, in one instance from a house and in the other from a person on the King's highway. In the first case that was heard, two men, out of five concerned, were charged with breaking into a house belonging to a farmer on the Tai-po Road suitably armed for the occasion; and, though they may not have used the weapons in the actual commission of the theft, they were most certainly in evidence when an Indian constable endeavoured to make an arrest. In the second instance the offence was one of highway robbery, and that the men made a practice of this form of law breaking can be seen, when it is noticed that they were caught in the same locality by a police trap. These do not by

any means complete the tale of the crimes by violence that occur from day to day in the Colony and the fact that not more arrests are made is in no way to be thought a fault of the police who have at all times a most arduous task in running the Chinese criminal to earth. That they have done good work is apparent to every one, who reads of their doings in the local press, but at the present time the large influx of fugitive Cantonese into the Colony has increased their task, and at the same time augmented to a large extent the number of crimes committed in and around Hongkong.

The institution of the cat for dealing with armed and violent robberies is by no means a new thing. It has been used in England for the suppression of similar forms of wrongdoing and with conspicuous success. At the time it was introduced the humanitarians, whose only care seemed to be for the safety of the bodies of criminals, raised an outcry against this form of punishment but, to the credit of those concerned, this policy of severe repression was followed out to the bitter end, with the result that particular forms of crime were stamped out by judges who feared not to do their duty. Viewed from a purely sympathetic standpoint the infliction of the cat is a relic of barbarity. But so is the criminal. He is the last surviving exponent of the theory that might is right, and that, in order to get that which he wants, a man must use force if necessary. That being so the only method of appealing to the criminal's better feelings is through his skin, and his doctrine of might being right must be enforced against himself by society whose canon he has broken. The ethics of the application of the cat would seem to be solely that of a deterrent, but in actual practice it is a sublime form of poetic justice: the infliction of pain for the punishment of a crime expiating suffering. It may be said that the criminal leaves this form of punishment a broken man. That, we venture to submit, is no concern of society at large. He has offended against the laws of the community, he has placed individuals in such a condition that fright or shock may also have broken their spirits, and in such circumstances the final results of the punishment, upon the body of the man that has incurred it, are of no matter at all to the community that he has wronged.

Consequently we think that the judges yesterday in awarding punishment by flogging, as well as the term of imprisonment, performed a very unpleasant duty, well. Everyone can guess that it was a distasteful task to sentence a fellow creature to actual and grievous bodily pain, no matter how much he has wronged the law, but these tasks have to be performed and the judges are to be congratulated in that they carried out the duty in an excellent manner, neither imposing too harsh nor too light a sentence upon those brought before them. What the ultimate effect of the administration of the cat will be, it is too early to prophesy, but if it has the desired effect of reducing to a minimum violence in our midst, if it makes the higher levels and the country roads safer to pedestrians, the legislature will not have done wrong in introducing the punishment. While on the subject we would like to ask a question of those in authority. Are there not other crimes for which the same punishment would be equally appropriate? We venture to think there are. Kidnapping is one particular crime which should be so punished. True, it may not mean actual bodily harm at the time but in nine cases out of ten it means the condemnation of young children to a life of utter bodily and mental degradation. In such cases we venture to assert, you cannot use the cat too frequently.

ARMCHAIR PHILOSOPHY.

(20th July.)

Among the subjects that were discussed at the Colonial Conference there were doubtless many that did not come prominently before the public, and one such instance is brought to our notice by an article in "The Statist" for June 17, which has just come to hand. The Australian Prime Minister introduced the following motion:—"That the members of this Conference recommend to their respective Governments the desirability of submitting measures to Parliament for the prevention of acts of conspiracy to defeat or evade the laws of any other part of the Empire; that the Imperial Government makes similar representations to the Governments of India and the Crown Colonies." The resolution was ultimately withdrawn, but the Government pledged itself to make representations to the Governments of British possessions in the East to take such steps as might be possible to check the practice of smuggling coolies, which was complained of by Australia. It is not of the resolution nor of the Government's undertaking that we complain, in fact we are in accord with the motive underlying both, but of the remarks made on the subject by the writer of the article.

There can be no mistaking the views of "The Statist" in its attack on Australia's right to exclude what and whom she will. It says:—"Yet we say without hesitation that the Home Government ought not to have given such a pledge as they are reported to have given, and that the Conference ought not to engage to help the Australian Commonwealth to shut out coloured people, whether they be Chinese or others." This is surely another case where the people at home form judgment on really second hand information and proceed to lay down with an air of dignity, begotten of ignorance, what the dependencies in the Pacific shall or shall not do. Australia has a government of its own, and, if the people, who know, say that they do not want Chinese in their country, and one comes to all argument and the duty of every integral part of the Empire is loyally to assist the continent colony towards the fulfilment of its desire. There is no need for theorists in London to discuss pros and cons, and the ethical right of man to roam the whole world over. The people on the spot know, and theory must always bow before knowledge. No wonder Colonials lose patience, when the type of thought that "The Statist" apparently caters for, endeavours to set the whole world right from the inside.

The premises of argument are equally weak, for the article proceeds:—"It is to be recollected that the right to exclude is by no means generally acknowledged. The Western Powers, for example, compel China not merely to open her ports to foreigners, and to engage in trades which China wishes to abolish, but they force her even to admit missionaries who preach in a manner that stirs up strife in China."

The Powers do not force her to open her ports to foreigners. Had "The Statist" said "some ports," it would have been nearer the mark. Nor is China being coerced into continuing trades, which she wishes to abolish. There is only one trade that might come under that heading, and though China is being actively aided by Great Britain, an actual infringement of the agreement to suppress the opium traffic has come to British notice, while those, who know and do not theorise, doubt the bona fides of the Celestial even in this matter. The article goes on to describe the Chinese nation as weak, a people numbering 400 millions and with natural resources beyond the dream of the armchair philosophers at home. While we are not prepared to uphold Australia's claim to powers of exclusion against people of the Empire, despite their colour or creed, we claim, for that colony, the right to pick and choose amongst those who are not subjects of the Crown. Had "The Statist" been anything but a financial paper it would, we venture to think, have joined in the hysterical shriek against allowing the Chinese in England. If the home country should possess the right to exclude the Celestial, so should the colonies. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

(21st July.)

The present state of what should be the premier security of the world, console, is at this time of prosperity most disappointing. In fact practically all government securities are in a condition that can only give rise to the most acute alarm. This year Mr. Lloyd George has not made that appeal to the small investor that it was expected he would make, and he has failed to take the opportunity of bringing consols within the reach of the man in the street, who has only a few pounds put by. For the past decade this investment has gradually gone down in value, and where at one time it was quite customary to find the price quoted in the nineties, in has sunk, till during the past month the low level of about eighty has been reached. We are not going to say that this is the fault of any government though it would seem that in time of peace, when the national debt has been reduced and as a consequence the supply of consols has been lessened, the price of the security would have gone up. This has not been the case and the situation that has thus been created is calling forth a considerable amount of comment. That party capital has been made out of the state of affairs is to be regretted for we think that, to a great extent, it will obscure the true issue in discussions on the subject and lead to no good end. Whether the reducing the purchasable unit of consols will have the effect of making the investment more popular, is still a matter for time to prove, and our only concern here is for a moment to reflect upon the serious state of many institutions in the home country through this huge falling off in value.

The fall of the Birkbeck Bank has been instrumental in calling public attention to the matter, and the various financial newspapers have dealt with the subject of great length in their pages. It cannot be said of course that the fall of this was in any way due to consols. We doubt it had any great proportion of its money in this stock, but if the statements of our contemporaries are to be relied on, the immediate cause for the suspension was the fact that the bank had no reserve to make up for the deficiency caused by the general depreciation of securities. The Birkbeck Bank is not the only sinner in this respect for the same reproach has been levelled against the Post Office Savings Bank by no less a person than Mr. Bowles in the House of Commons. In the course of some discussion on that subject, the hon. gentleman pointed out that the money deposited in the Savings Bank was subsequently invested in consols, and he had yet to learn they were bought at less than par. If that be the case, the Post Office Savings Bank is faced with a deficit of at least £20,000,000. Of course this does not mean that the bank is at any time liable to go "Broke," for there is, behind it, the complete guarantee of the whole nation and its resources, but it points to the fact that if the institution were a private concern it would have failed long ago. There has been a drop in the value of the securities held by the Post Office of about twenty per cent. Such a drop could not be met with equanimity if the bank were other than a national institution, and though the strictures of Mr. Bowles were stigmatised as "alarmist," they most certainly point to the fact that the business of the bank is not being carried out on business lines. To meet the requirement of the depositors in the bank a reserve of cash is held to the extent of £500,000, while the rest is held as securities in government bonds. The idea of a rush, may be regarded as phantasmic but it is within the realm of possibility. Then comes the question as to what the bank would do. It is clear that the securities held could not be put on the market in any great quantity for the price would go down more than it has done. It would be equally futile to float another loan and the money could only be borrowed from the other banking institutions at an excessive interest. The savings bank would therefore be in a precarious condition, were it not for the guarantee that the nation provides, and it is a clear indication that this form of national trading must be considered as anything but a success. The popularising of consols may be an effective solution, but we think that the time has come when some serious attempt should be made to do something to increase the demand, and, at the same time, keep the price up.

CANTON-KWEILIM RAILWAY.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 19.

It is some time ago since the construction of a railway from Canton to Kweilim, the capital of Kwangsi, was commenced. The line will pass through Wu-chow by way of Samul, traversing Ping-lok and then on to Kweilim. From Kweilim to Wu-chow, the distance will be about 400 li. However work from the Canton side has not yet been done as far as Si-wai, Tuck-ling and Fung-chuen, and it will be a long time before the line could be linked up with that one from Kweilim at Wu-chow. The Governor of Kweilim has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy requesting him to have a survey made on the line and form an estimate of the cost of construction and to let him know the results so that he may have an idea for the provision of funds for the construction of the line from Kweilim.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Before a number of interested auditors at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. D. McCrackan, M.A., C.S.D., delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject. The lecture throughout the time it lasted was followed closely by those present and with evident interest.

Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, American Consul-General in Hongkong, in introducing the lecturer to those present, made a very little speech which was much appreciated.

In the course of his lecture, which showed that the speaker had a thorough grasp of his subject, Mr. McCrackan dealt fully with the various phases of the new religion under different heads, passing on from one phase to another with remarkable ability. The lecture was much appreciated. At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

BRITISH NAVAL SITUATION.

In the Far East.

Admiral Slade, who is well known in Hongkong, gets the following comment upon his opinion stated in our estimable contemporary the "London and China Express":—

With regard to the strength of the East Indies and China squadrons it is interesting to note that Rear-Admiral Edmund Slade, Commander-in-Chief of the former Station, takes an optimistic view of the naval situation in the Middle East, as opposed to the prevalent opinion that our position in those waters has been rendered insecure by the growth of naval power which may become a menace to British interests. Admiral Slade considers that the East Indies Squadron is sufficient at present for all practical purposes.

With reference to the China Squadron, Sir Edmund Slade does not agree with the agitation in favour of swift cruisers being sent to roam about the sea with the idea of picking up hostile ships. At the same time, Admiral Slade recognises the value of speed, and forecasts that in due course the speed of the ships forming the component parts of the Eastern Fleet will have to be increased in order to keep abreast with the increased speed of all ships on the trade routes.

For the work, however, which at present has to be performed on the China and East Indies Stations, Admiral Slade considers the present classes of ships quite suitable, on the principle that as it is not economical to use a steam hammer to wield a horse power, so also it is unnecessary to utilise big armoured cruisers to deal with vessels which are relatively small and weak.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Some Interesting Facts.

The Registrar General's annual report, which was laid on the table at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, contains some very interesting facts.

Protection of Women and Girls.—The number of individuals detained under warrant was 302 as compared with 280 in 1909. They were all sent direct to the Po Leung Kuk, and the action taken in respect of them is shown in Table III. The number of women whose detention was found to be unnecessary and who were released after enquiry was 83 or 28 per cent. The cases of 18 women were still under consideration at the end of the year. Nine girls were sent to the Eyo Diocesan Refuge, and one to the Italian Convent. At the close of the year the number still detained under warrant in those institutions was 14 and 2 respectively. Several ran away from both the Refuge and the Convent, but so did some from the Po Leung Kuk, where the precautions taken are almost excessive. The number of inmates of the Eyo Diocesan Refuge at the close of the year was 54.

The total number of persons reported missing, including reports from China and Macao, was 305. Of these, 75 were reported to have been found. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 390 and 50. (For 1908, 181 and 48.)

The timidity and docility of Chinese girls make them an easy prey to procurers. In one case a respectable little girl of 15 was taken (it is needless to give the details of the conspiracy) to Sandakan, and thence to Singapore, and put into a brothel. She was recognised on the voyage from Sandakan to Singapore, and word sent home to her father in Macao. A report of the case was sent by me to the Chinese Protectorate at Singapore, but the girl when questioned adhered to some fabricated story taught her by the procurers, and denied all knowledge of her father; he then went to Singapore himself, and on his appearance, the girl admitted everything, and returned with him to China. I saw her on her return and was satisfied of the bona fides of the case. The Po Leung Kuk has temporarily received into its home several women sent back to China by the local Benevolent Societies in Siam and in French Indo-China. In Siam particularly, the Society appears to be very active. The Italian Convent has kindly received 3 of the women, who were of weak intellect.

Female and Child Emigration.—A record is kept of the occupations of female emigrants. Out of 10,875 over 16 years of age, 6,562 were going with the husband or other relative, or to join relatives; 3,127 gave their occupations as servants, 535 as seamstresses and 552 as prostitutes.

A record has also been kept since February of the occupations to which boys who were given out to be apprentices, were destined. The principal headings were:—Chandlery, 1,113, carpenters, 378, farmers, 192, hawkers, 65, tailors, 127, silversmiths, 108, goldsmiths, 64. In all, 2,387 boys were entered as apprentices, but the list of headings shows that they cannot have been all apprentices in the usual meaning of the word. "Chandlery" is a term which in emigration returns had almost better be entered as "unspecified," 989 boys went as students. The return has been discontinued for the time, as the information obtained does not appear to justify the trouble of compiling it every year.

Assisted Emigration.—The number of assisted emigrants examined was 24,985 as against 18,511 in 1909. These numbers include the labourers going to British North Borneo, who are technically not assisted emigrants though treated as such. The number of those examined who declare their unwillingness to go, is now insignificant. In 1908 it was 8.1 per cent; in 1910, 0.7. This year the native language of the emigrants is shown, not their place of origin. The demand for labour in the Malay Peninsula resulted in the formation of several labour agencies, but labour still continues to be recruited in the same way, and through the same Chinese agents, and emigra-

tion does not appear to have been stimulated much. The number of assisted emigrants passed in 1909 was 16,803; in 1910, 23,554, the number going to the Straits Settlements and Malay Peninsula being 18,177 in 1910 against 10,714 in 1909, to the Dutch Indies 3,577 against 5,923, and to Borneo 1,800 against 112.

The three ports that compete in any way with Hongkong as ports for emigrants are Swatow, Larkhoi and Hoihow. The number of assisted emigrants who arrived in Singapore during the first eleven months of 1910 were, from Hongkong, 14,756; from Swatow 1,990; from Hoihow, 5,246, making a total of 21,998.

Dispensaries and Plague Hospitals.

The dispensaries continue to be conducted on the established lines. The three dispensaries in Victoria and the Harbour Dispensary are managed by a Committee consisting of the Registrar General as Chairman, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Vice-Chairman, and seventeen other members, and the same Committee has opened a dispensary at Shaukiwan. The constitution and general objects of the Association have to receive of the concurrence and sanction of the Government, and are described in a minute dated the 20th October, 1909, in 9202, 07, C.S.O. The three dispensaries at Yau-mai, Hungnam and Kowloon City, are managed by separate Committees elected by the inhabitants, and in his work of guiding and controlling them the Registrar General is assisted by the two Chinese Members of Council and the two Members of the Sanitary Board. To enable the Registrar General to keep in close touch with the Chinese in matters relating to sanitation, Street Committees have been appointed by Government, and are consulted on matters of importance and encouraged to ask advice. Attached to each dispensary in Victoria are a licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine, a clerk with a knowledge of English and coolies with ambulances and dead vans to remove patients and dead bodies. Two lecturers are appointed whose duty it is to preach against "dumping" of bodies in the streets, to point out the benefits to be derived from the dispensaries, and to explain the objects of the sanitary laws; handbills are issued in profusion whenever occasion demands, and photographs are taken of bodies found in the streets and are posted up in the neighbourhood, and enquiries are made in each case from the Street Committee. There is a District Plague Hospital attached to the West Point Dispensary in Victoria, another in Kowloon City and a third at Hungnam. A fourth hospital is built at Wanchai. The number of rats caught during the year in Victoria was 56,921, and in the Kowloon Peninsula where rat-catchers have been engaged by the dispensaries and paid by the Sanitary Department the number was 21,257.

Anyone interested in the spread of a belief in European medicine among the Chinese will be pleased to learn that the percentage of return cases to new cases treated at the Victoria Dispensaries has risen from 30 in 1908 to 37 in 1909 and finally to 57 in 1910. In Kowloon City the percentage remains about the same, at Yau-mai it has dropped, but there is a very satisfactory increase at Hungnam from 8 in 1908 to 15 in 1910.

NEWCHWANG IN 1910.

A Prosperous Year.

The net value of the trade of Newchwang for the year 1910 shows a decrease of about 2 million taels when compared with the figures of the trade of the previous year; but taking into account the fact that the crop of 1909 was said to be 20 per cent. short of the "bumper harvest" of 1908, and the purchasing power of Manchuria therefore necessarily limited in a like ratio, the result of the year's trade should be considered as highly satisfactory.

Newchwang again held her own against the powerful competition of Harbin and Dairen; and the fact that she has done so, in the face of adverse railway freight rates, ought to give her merchants, and others interested in the welfare of the port, renewed confidence in the future.

FATALITY ABOARD SHIP.

A Colonel Killed on Mishima Maru.

BLEEDS TO DEATH ON SUNDAY MORNING.

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, June 22.

The most startling event which has marked the career of the Mishima Maru (Capt. Moses) since her construction took place on Sunday morning, June 11th, when Colonel P. Warren, of the 3rd Brahmins, was found in the bath room of that vessel, bleeding terribly from cuts on the arms and breast.

A fine-built, powerful man—one who delighted in graphic reminiscences of big game hunting expeditions in India, of wars in various parts of the world—Colonel Warren met his death on board ship when returning home from Singapore. In the early hours of Sunday morning, when the sea was in a frolic and the wind whistled through every crevice and port hole, just a few hundred miles out of Colombo, there was a wail from one of the bath rooms: "Please call the doctor." The door was ajar, and those who ran to his assistance—Mr. W. Edwards, of Singapore, Mr. Thomas (of the Tramway Co.) Penang, and others—saw the Colonel standing bleeding freely from wounds in the breast. The doctor arrived immediately, everything that was possible was done for the gallant soldier, and it was realised, alas! he was beyond human skill. An artery had been severed; he bled to death.

It is surmised that Colonel Warren must have been indulging in some physical exercises in his bathroom. The vessel was pitching at the time, and ere he could relax the muscles of his arm his left hand went through one of the windows separating the bathrooms and he must have fallen with a crash on the jagged glass. A moment before that his voice was raised in song! That the fatality astounded the passengers, and arrested every sign of pleasure, need not be said. He was distinctly popular, and many an eye was tearful when on the 13th—with the Union Jack as a shroud—his mortal remains were consigned to the deep. Strong men who know him, and loved him as a man and a soldier, stood with bared heads to see the last of one of Nature's gentlemen and no more impressive sight could move men than this event on the Mishima Maru, for the venerable Bishop Moule—with the grey hairs of 83 years—spoke as if the sympathetic soul found articulation. The service was brief, but it will live in the memories of all present with the flag at half mast, the steamer at rest at a standstill, the hero of many a fight found his rest in the depths of the Indian Ocean.

Many incidents might be recalled now if we would attempt to read the inscrutable decrees of Fate. At Colombo he had, like many others, made a few purchases for his "little girl." His re-union he looked to with a father's loving yearning. There was an opal pendant for the little lass, and when a veteran suggested to him, on the last night, the gallant Colonel was on earth, that opals were unlucky, he smiled and said to me, "Well, you see I am an Irishman, and perhaps am not superstitious." Again, on another occasion a remark was passed along at the table as to bad luck, and he replied by wondering who would have the "touch of bad luck" on board on this trip.

He was a man who had endeared himself to all on board. His loss was regretted, and the genuine sympathy of his fellow-voyagers goes out to the distressed relatives in the old homeland who to-day will be acquainted with the disaster.

It was an accident, almost without equal in the history of modern ships, and it is certain that measures will be taken to make a recurrence of such a fatality impossible on any passenger boat. The bathroom has four windows, and there are two panes on the door. Strange to relate there are no bars which one might grip should the vessel in any way roll.

Col. Warren was 48 years of age, and his address was Henton House, Winchester.

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

Article 6. The right of action for the recovery of damages resulting from a collision is not conditional upon the entering of a protest or the fulfilment of any other special formality.

All legal presumptions of fault in regard to liability for collision are abolished.

Article 7. Action for the recovery of damages is barred after an interval of two years from the date of the casualty.

The period within which an action must be instituted for enforcing the right to obtain contribution permitted by paragraph 3 of article 4 is one year from the date of payment.

The grounds upon which the said periods of limitation may be suspended or interrupted are determined by the law of the court where the case is tried.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to provide, by legislation in their respective countries, that the said periods shall be extended in cases where it has been possible to arrest the defendant vessel in the territorial waters of the State in which the plaintiff has his domicile or principal place of business.

Perhaps the most important of all the alterations in the law is that which will be made in accordance with article 6 of the Convention, whereby it is declared that "All legal presumptions of fault in regard to liability for collision are abolished."

The existing law is governed by the provisions of Section 411 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, whereby it is provided as follows: "Where in a case of collision it is proved to the court before whom the case is tried, that any of the collision regulations have been infringed, the ship by which the regulation has been infringed shall be deemed to be in fault, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary."

Therefore, at present, in every case where it is proved, or admitted, that one ship in collision failed to observe any one of the regulations, her breach of which might by any possibility have contributed to the collision, she is necessarily held to be in fault, or partly in fault, for the collision, unless it is proved on her behalf that "the circumstances of the case made departure from the regulation necessary." The burden of proof is upon her to show either (1) that the infringement by her of the regulation could not by any possibility have contributed to the collision (The Duke of Buccleugh (1891 A.C. 310), or (2) that a departure from the regulations was necessary in order to avoid immediate danger, although such departure ultimately proved to be ineffective to prevent the collision which occurred.

In a vast majority of the reported cases, in fact in practically every case where a breach of one or more of the Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at sea is proved to have been committed by one ship, it has been found impossible to prove that such breach might not by some possibility have contributed to the collision, e.g. where a ship in a fog has failed to stop her engines immediately on the whistle of another ship being heard, although she has subsequently been navigated with perfect seamanship, she has been held to blame for a collision, because, had she obeyed the regulation, she might not have reached the spot where the collision took place. (The Britannia 1905 P. 98).

By this article of the new convention the law in this respect will be altered to what it was in former days, and, although one of two ships in a collision may be found to have committed a breach of one of the Regulations, she will not be held to be in fault merely for that reason, but only if the breach did in fact contribute to the collision, to the extent that it would not have occurred had she obeyed the Regulation ("Tuff v. Warman" 2 Q. B. 740).

Article 8. After a collision, the master of each of the vessels in collision is bound, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his vessel, her crew and her passengers, to render assistance to the other vessel, her crew and her passengers.

He is likewise bound so far as possible to make known to the other vessel the name of his vessel and the port to which she belongs, and also the names of the ports from which she comes and to which she is bound.

A breach of the above provisions does not of itself impose any liability on the owner of a vessel.

Article 9. The high contracting parties whose legislation does not forbid infringement of the preceding article bind themselves to take or to propose to their respective Legislatures, the measures necessary for the prevention of such infringement.

The high contracting parties will communicate to one another as soon as possible the laws or regulations which have already been or may be hereafter promulgated in their States for giving effect to the above undertaking.

A further Statutory presumption of fault for a collision exists under the present law (Section 422 of the Merchant Shipping Act), when one of the ships fails to stand by the other for the purpose of rendering assistance if necessary, or if her navigator fails to give to the person in charge of the other ship the name of his own vessel, the port to which she belongs, from whence she came, and the port to which she is bound.

By Article 8 of the new Convention, although the obligations of the master of each of the vessels in collision to stand by the other vessel, and to give the names &c., of his vessel, are reported, it is expressly provided that a breach of their provisions "does not of itself impose any liability on the owner of a vessel."

Therefore, although the fact that one of two ships in collision fails to stand by the other, and her master declines to give her name and destination, but sails away from the scene of the disaster as quickly as possible, will not create any presumption of liability on the part of that ship, nevertheless it will be sufficient to raise a very strong suspicion that she was in fault for the collision. As the writer has said "The mere fact of her master, or the person in charge of a ship, having sailed away instead of standing by, would necessarily tend to discredit any evidence by him to the effect that he had complied with the Regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea. A man to whom the dictates of humanity are nothing, cannot be expected to have any regard for the truth."

This article of the new Convention will in no way affect the personal liability of the master, or person in charge, of a ship failing to stand by after a collision. By section 423 (3) of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 it is provided that such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, if he is a certificated officer, shall be liable to have his certificate cancelled or suspended.

Article 10. Without prejudice to any conventions which may hereafter be made, the provisions of this convention do not affect in any way the law in force in each country with regard to the limitation of shipowners' liability, nor do they affect the legal obligations arising from contracts of carriage or from any other contracts.

Article 11. This convention does not apply to ships of war or to Government ships appropriated exclusively to a public service.

Article 12. The provision of this convention shall be applied as regards all persons interested when all the vessels concerned in any action belong to States of the high contracting parties, and in any other cases for which the national laws provide.

Provided always that—

1. As regards persons interested who belong to a non-contracting State, the application of the above provisions may be made by each of the contracting States conditional upon reciprocity.

2. Where all the persons interested belong to the same State as the court trying the case, the provisions of the national law and not of the convention are applicable.

Article 13. This convention extends to the making good of damages which a vessel has caused to another vessel, or to goods or persons on board either vessel, either by the execution or non-execution of a manœuvre or by the non-observance of the regulations even if no collision had actually taken place.

By Article 13 of the Convention it is provided that the Convention "extends to the making good of damages which a vessel has caused to another vessel, or to goods or persons on board either vessel, either by the execution or non-execution of a manœuvre, or by the non-observance of the regulations, "even if no collision had actually taken place."

The existing law, whereby the Admiralty Court has jurisdiction "to decide all claims and demands whatsoever in the nature of damage received by any ship," whether or not such damage has been occasioned by an actual collision, will not be altered by this Article, which is apparently intended merely for the purpose of making the provisions of the Convention applicable to all cases when damage has been caused by the negligent navigation of a ship.

It was formerly doubted whether the Admiralty Court had jurisdiction to entertain an action for damage which had not been caused by actual collision, but it is now well settled that the Admiralty Court has such jurisdiction. So, in the case of "The Industrie" L. R. 14 A and B 303 where a ship had improperly anchored in the fairway of a narrow channel, and exhibited no light, another ship, the helm of which was put hard up to avoid running into the one at anchor, and consequently went aground, was held entitled to recover damages from the ship so improperly anchored. And, in the later case of "The Port Victoria" (1902) P. 25, where one ship slipped her anchor and put out to sea, to avoid a collision with another vessel which had negligently been allowed to drag her anchor, she was held entitled to recover damages from the other vessel.

Again, in the case of "The Sisters" 1 P. D. 117 where a collision between two ships was caused by the improper manœuvre of a third vessel in crossing the bows of one of the ships in collision, the third vessel was held liable.

It is important to note that it is expressly provided by Article 12 of the new Convention that its provisions do not apply to cases where all the persons interested belong to the same State as the Court trying the case, in which event it is provided that "the provisions of the national law, and not of the convention, are applicable."

This being so, where a collision takes place between two British ships, but no damage is sustained by any foreigner, or foreign owner of cargo, on board either ship, and the case is tried in a British Court, all the existing laws, if they remain unaltered by legislation, will apply, both as regards the statutory presumption of liability, and the division of loss where both ships are held to blame. It is thought probable, however, that express legislation will be enacted, bringing the national law into line with the provisions of the Convention.

No alteration of the existing law is effected by the remaining article 14—17.

Fortification of Canton.

The authorities in Canton are doing their best to transform the city into an impregnable stronghold. It is their intention to establish a fort outside the small northern gate of the city. The two old forts situated in the east and west of the city will be fortified and guarded by soldiers stationed there. In front of these two fortresses, a deep ditch will be dug. It is generally believed that the improvements, effected in the fortifying facilities of Canton have been prompted by the recent outbreak.

COMPANY MEETING.

National Bank of China, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., was held last Saturday afternoon at the St. George's Buildings when Mr. J. Scott Harston presided.

Those present were Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, Ellis Kadoorie, L. D. Haskell, I. Gourgey, Lau Chu Pak, Lau Wing Ching, Yeung Pak Leung and Chau Ki Pan and Mr. A. R. Lowe, the liquidator.

The notice of the meeting was read.

The Chairman said: The Extraordinary Resolutions contained in the Notice of the Meeting just read were unanimously passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 24th ultimo. I have nothing to add beyond informing you that the latest advices from London show that all depositors and customers in London have been asked to close their accounts and those having money with the Bank have largely availed themselves of the opportunity given them. I would add that if the Resolutions are confirmed at this Meeting the Liquidator will be in a position to pay the Shareholders a first dividend of \$70 per share on Monday next, the 17th instant. This will practically exhaust all the available funds, leaving only certain Assets to get in which may take up 3 years to collect so the prospects of a further dividend are likely to be deferred for a long time.

I now propose that the following Extraordinary Resolution be confirmed, viz:

That the Company be wound-up voluntarily, and that Arthur Rylands Lowe, Chartered Accountant, of Thorne's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., and St. George's Building, Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed: That the Liquidator be authorised to pay out of the funds of the Company a sum not exceeding \$100,000 as compensation to members of the Company's staff.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman: "That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance."

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

Hit with a Brick.

The story of a most cowardly assault was related before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's last Saturday afternoon. It appears that at about one o'clock yesterday, an Indian constable proceeded to arrest a hawker outside the Naval Yard for a certain delinquency, when, without warning, a Chinese employee of the Dockyard savagely attacked the guardian of the peace. The assailant snatched the policeman's whistle and watch, tore his turban and struck him on the root of the nose with a brick, inflicting a wound one inch deep, down to the bone, the bone happily being uninjured. This morning, the aggressive party was brought up before Mr. J. R. Wood as stated and was awarded one month's hard labour for committing the assault, and was fined \$3 for causing the damage.

The victim of the affair is Bhagwan Singh, I.P.C. 701, and, in view of the fact that he stuck to his man despite the serious attack made upon him, we would suggest to the Captain Superintendent to reward him for his pluck in some way.

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The police force organized for the protection of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, is composed of 125 men who have already completed their course of training. They are being quartered in the temple of the "God of Fire." The force will be divided into companies for patrolling purposes in the railway stations from Canton to Shek Lung. For Shek Lung onward, another force will be formed shortly.

A SHORT SERMON.

The Two-Talent Man.

He also that had received two talents came and said, Lord, thou deliverest unto me two talents: behold I have gained two other talents beside them.—St. Matthew, XXV, 22.

In the great parable of the talents are three men to whom our attention should be drawn, not two. Yet, as a rule, the man who received five talents and the man who received one talent are ones held up to us.

The man who was given two talents is nearly always neglected, or quickly disposed of as a sort of "super" in the play. The small amount of attention he gets would seem to indicate that his place was not important, after all.

Yet it may be that he is the most important of the three; that the lesson taught by his course exceeds in value that taught by either of his companions. For he was the average man, and since the average man has on his side some 75 per cent. of the whole race, what has to do with him may truly be said to concern all mankind.

Let us look at this average man. He was given two talents, less than half as much money as the man ahead of him and twice as much as the man behind. It is to be inferred from this gift that he was just an ordinary, steady-going, faithful servant.

There was nothing unusual about him, indeed, as has been said, he seems to have fallen into innocuous despatch, as a mere connecting link between his two brother servants. Just as there is nothing unusual about the vast majority of men to-day.

He took his two talents without complaint, he did not whine and sulk because another servant was given five. He took what was given him, and he made full use of the gift.

When his master returned and required of the three servants an accounting, the man to whom he had given two talents told how he had increased them to four talents, and this ratio of increase was exactly the same as that obtained by the superior man who had received five talents.

Likewise, his reward was the same as that of the five-talent man,—"Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

All of which should be, as it doubtless is intended to be, a message of comfort and encouragement to the average man.

For with this average man, as with the unusual man, the measure of service is not the measure of results obtained, but the measure of use.

Whatever the Creator may have purposed when He planned that the majority of men should be average men—two-talent men—it is certain that this parable of the talents makes plain the equality of faithful men in the sight of the Lord who gives all gifts and who varies His giving.

And whatever men may crave to be; however genius and apparently brilliant success in worldly ways may move the mass to something akin to envy, the two-talent man in this parable says to the mass, "The same ratio of increase brings the same reward, no matter how the resultant sums may vary."

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 13.

The Director-General of Railways H.E. Tuan Fang will shortly arrive at Canton from Hankow. In addition to taking over the control of the Canton-Hankow railway, he has been entrusted by the President of Posts and Communications with the duty of conferring with the Governor of Macao on the subject of constructing the Canton-Macao Railway and the signing of an agreement for the early completion of the line. On His Excellency's arrival at Canton the Director-General will instruct the Chinese syndicate for the construction of the Chinese section to hurry on with the work and ask the Governor of Macao to have work on the Macao section started at once so that the two sections may be joined for an early opening of the traffic.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

The following is a translation of the essential portions of a recent dispatch from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to all the Industrial Totals of the empire, prohibiting the adulteration of cotton.

On the 28th day of the fourth moon of the 3rd year of Hsuan Tung (May 26, 1911) we received a petition from the Poyang (North) Merchants' Education Society, stating that in the North among the products of the soil, cotton is one of the largest trades. For example, in Chenting, Paoting, Shiu-tah and other prefectures in China and Changtofu Honan, this plant is most flourishingly produced. Reserving a sufficient quantity for inland consumption, the balance is wholly sold to foreign merchants through Chinese cotton brokers or dealers. In the 34th year of Kuang Hsu (1908) the value of this export was Tls. 50,000. In the 1st year of Hsuan Tung (1904) it had risen to the amount of Tls. 1,500,000, and from the last year up to the spring time of this year, it has reached the wonderful figure of from six to seven million taels.

But, the smaller dealers in the interior are always too covetous of small profits and heedless of large inquiries (pound foolish and penny wise), with the result that the last year's cargo, when delivered, was found to be wet and mouldering, and the merchants suffered great losses in consequence, all because of the adulteration of water in the cotton exported. Henceforth, foreigners will only buy cotton after its having been exposed to the sun, otherwise they dare not venture upon a purchase. The quotation for last year's crop began at Tls. 2 (?) per picul, but increased to Tls. 24. Now, it has receded to Tls. 22, all on account of adulteration. This Society is alive to the fact that the lower market price is not caused by any inferior quality in the cotton, but the practice of mixing water with the cotton, alone. If drastic measures could be enforced for improvement, the trade would have an assured and glorious future.

This Society is also aware that in almost every village there is a cotton shop for buying cotton in small quantities. For the prevention of water-adulteration, a proclamation should be posted up before every such shop that the said shop is strictly forbidden to take watered cotton. Also, the shop should be made to draw up a set of rules, with provision for the imposing of large fines in cases of incorrigible offenders. The country producers should also be warned against the practice of water adulteration. When once the foreign merchants are convinced of the trustworthiness of our cotton, all impediments to the full development of this trade will be forthcoming. We beg, therefore, to pray your Ministry, etc.

Accordingly, this Ministry sends this order, etc.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

On Friday we drew attention in our Day by Day column to the fact that the residents in the house above the workshop, 241 Queen's Road West, had been ordered to remove on account of the dangerous state of the building. Visiting the place our representative was informed that during the night of Thursday over forty persons were sleeping in one apartment. During the night two or three of the beams gave way and a portion of the roof fell in. A Chinese woman was asleep just under that portion of the roof and how she escaped injury she cannot say. She told our representative that she thought herself fortunate. There is no doubt about it, the house is at present unsafe, but the inmates are in a sad plight. They are willing to comply with the order to remove but are unable to find another residence. The roof is at present supported by bamboo, and under its doubtful shelter the number of persons will have to spend another night or two. A large number of residents in Yee Yick Street, Kennedy Town, have also been ordered to move.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai Share Report.

Messrs. J. P. Bissett & Co.'s report dated Shanghai, July 7 states that transactions during the week have been few in number and represent merely a small bulk of shares; it is not possible to chronicle any very perceptible rise in rates, but the market continues steady at its present low level. The summer holidays took place on the 1st and 3rd inst., on which dates the Exchange was closed. Insurance, Shipping, Docks, Wharves, Mining, and Lands;—no official business reported. Rates in these stocks remain almost exactly the same as last week. Banks remain steady at \$917.5.

Plantations. — Transactions took place only in Anglo-Dutch, Gula-Kalumpungs, Siaks, Ziangbes, and Semambus, at prices noted on our list.

Cottons. — Ewos have improved 2.1-2.2 points on last week's rate of Tls. 65, and are in strong demand at present quotation.

Industrials. — Langkats has changed hands during the week from Tls. 97 to Tls. 98, and at the close remain fairly steady at Tls. 98.

Stores, Hotels and Miscellaneous. — No business reported.

Debentures. — Debentures, generally speaking, are in demand at current rates.

Rubber Quotations. — London quoted Para Rubber, fine hard euro, spot or near, on June 29, 4s. 1-1-2d. value; 30, 4s. 0-1-2d. value; June 14s. 0-1-2d. value; 3, 4s. 1d. value; 4, 4s. 4-1-2d. value.

Sterling Quotations. — The T.T. Rates on London to-day is 2s. 4-7-8d.

The following is the business recorded:—

June 30.—Langkats Tls. 96 and Tls. 97-1-2 cash. Ewos Tls. 65 cash. Amharsts Tls. 5 cash. Anglo-French Lands Tls. 92 cash.

July 1.—Banks closed for Summer holidays.

July 3.—Banks closed for Summer holidays.

July 4.—Langkats Tls. 98 cash. Ewos Cottons Tls. 65 cash. Anglo-Dutch Tls. 1-1-1 cash. Siaks Tls. 2 cash.

July 5.—French Municipal 6 per cent. debentures Tls. 103 cash. (Municipal 6 per cent. debentures 1907) Tls. 105. Gula-Kalumpungs Tls. 12 cash. Ziangbes Tls. 4 cash.

July 6.—H.S. Banks \$917.1-2 cash. French Municipal 6 per cent. debentures Tls. 103 cash. Langkats Tls. 98 cash. Semambus Tls. 0.50 cash. Gula-Kalumpungs Tls. 11.90 cash. Waterworks Tls. 375 cash.

Shanghai Piece Goods.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade says:—

An active demand still continues, and though the news of the American Cotton Crop that is coming in bids operators pause, there is nothing in the home markets to cause them any uneasiness for the present. Manufacturers' commitments, based on the higher price for the raw staple, are extensive, and for so far ahead now, no very serious decline can be expected in price. With really moderate supplies here on the whole, favourable prospects for the cross over a greater part of the country, and depleted stocks in the consuming districts, there does not seem to be much fear of anything like a collapse in the market. What forward engagements the dealers have are mostly for goods to arrive at fairly high prices; it would not be beneficial to them, therefore, if prices came down before they had a chance of realising. To what extent they are interested in the forward business recently contracted with Manchester it is difficult to say, but it would be to a sufficient extent to convince them of the firmness of manufacturers and the almost impossibility of obtaining any concessions on the prices they quote. This market certainly seems quieter at the moment, which is probably only a lull after the rather free buying that has been going on lately, chiefly for Hankow. That large distributing centre is, however, probably affected by the floods in the upper Yangtze regions, which delays the delivery of cargo from that port. Except perhaps for Yarn, the sale of goods from here are exceptionally favourable.

SUPREME COURT.

TO-DAY.

Before Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Before a full court on Monday the appeal was heard in which Li Po Hung was the appellant and Li Ling Shi, Li Ting Pak, Li Po Ling and the Po Ling were the respondents.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster as counsel for the appellant asked that judgment "delivered in the action on March 2nd be reversed and that it may be judged that the plaintiff recover against the respondents contribution in respect of the sum of \$82,212.40 and interest thereon as claimed in the writ of summons in this case and his costs of action and of this appeal to be taxed.

The case heard in March was one in which the plaintiffs were the Li Po Hung Bank and the defendants the Yik Lung Bank and seven other Chinese signatories of a letter of guarantee securing the sum of \$82,212.40 being as to \$80,541 the amount paid by the plaintiff to the Imperial Bank and as to the balance thereof expenses incurred by the plaintiff in raising the said amount on mortgage as surety for the defendants under a contract in writing dated 20th May 1904, whereby the plaintiff and the defendants guaranteed the repayment to the said Imperial Bank all sums to the extent of \$150,000 as might become due to the said Bank.

Mr. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Potter appeared for three of the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster said that the case was concisely this. These were brothers suing each other, plaintiff suing his brother and his mother—she might be a concubine but the male defendants were the sons of the late Lee Sing. One of the sons named Li Pok contracted a number of debts at the time when he was manager of the Lip Hoong Bank and pressure was brought to bear on the various members of the family to pay his debts, and eventually a letter of guarantee was signed in which the members of the family guaranteed to pay all such debts up to \$115,000. Plaintiff had under this guarantee, paid the sum of \$80,000.

This morning at the Court, Mr. Alabaster again appeared for appellant and said his learned friend, Mr. Potter, appeared for the defendants who put in a defence in the court below—that was with the exception of the Yik Ling bank and the last respondent Li Po Ling. The Yik Ling bank put in no defence, and Li Po Ling had another defence from that of the others, in that he was an infant. Mr. Alabaster reviewed the case and said:—

The plaintiff's claim was the contribution of a letter of guarantee dated May 20, 1904, which was signed and under which the plaintiff was called upon to pay. They admitted he had paid the sum, but in Paragraph 3 of the amended statement of defence, they said that subsequently to the 20th May, to wit, on January 11th of the following year, there was some sort of agreement in writing between various people including the plaintiff, but not exactly the same people who signed the guarantee under which they agreed to pay 80,000 dollars of debts, and on the true construction of this second agreement the rights of construction in the earlier agreement were waived.

The Judge said: Did all parties, who signed the first agreement, sign the second?

Mr. Alabaster: No, they were slightly different, that is, there were other parties.

Continuing Mr. Alabaster said they did not even set out the written agreement of January 11th because it was said that was set aside and later in the day a verbal agreement was entered into under which they agreed to waive any rights of contribution under the original debt of guarantee and then they gave particulars of what they have done under this agreement.

The Chief Justice: Can't you tell us the story colloquially; it would be much better.

Mr. Alabaster: They gave the list of respondents and plaintiffs with their aliases. Continuing Mr. Alabaster said that on the 20th May, 1904, it was admitted that a letter of guarantee was

addressed to the Imperial Bank of China. The whole of the family was concerned in two Chinese banks, how much concerned, they did not know.

Subsequently to that date there was a meeting of the family. On the 17th January 1905 the Imperial Bank of China issued a writ against the guarantors except the infant and claimed over \$80,000. On the 19th January another writ was issued for \$28,000 and on the 20th plaintiff executed a mortgage to two co-defendants to secure payment of \$15,000.

In July or August he obtained a reassignment of the mortgage of 21,000 dollars and then, as a matter of fact, he executed other mortgages of sufficient amount to pay off the Imperial Bank of China's claim.

The Chief Justice: The plaintiff did?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes. The case was proceeding when we went to press.

OPIUM ON THE PET-CHABURI.

The illicit smuggling of opium on board ships still continues. At six o'clock Sunday morning, a man was arrested on the Pet-chaburi as the result of a "find" of 950 taels of loose raw opium. At first the coxswain of the ship was suspected of being the owner of the drug, but he said that it was the property of a lamp-trimmer. As the latter was missing, a search was made for him and resulted in his being discovered hiding in one of the life-boats. This morning, he appeared before the Magistrate, but was discharged owing to want of evidence.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

By winning their game against Queen's College on Saturday the Y.M.C.A. made their position at the top of the League sure. The Y.M.C.A. has now won the shield for the second time, it being won the first year, 1909, by Kowloon, 1910, Y.M.C.A., 1911, Y.M.C.A.

The scores for Saturday's game are:—Y.M.C.A. 50, Queen's College 43. Hickling and Joseland beat Crook and Sutherland 8-3, beat Barlow and Bird 8-3, beat Brown and Birbeck 9-2, Shorrey and Williams lost to Crook and Sutherland 5-6, beat Barlow and Bird 8-3, beat Brown and Birbeck 6-5, Lo Broton and Viveash lost to Crook and Sutherland 5-6, lost to Barlow and Bird 1-10, beat Brown and Birbeck 6-5.

The Y.M.C.A. has gone through the season with only one defeat.

RAIDS ON OPIUM DIVANS.

Shau-ki-wan, the centre of sly opium divans, was the scene of two raids on Saturday night last which were carried out under the direction of Inspector Gounlay and Sergeant Tetsall. On receiving information that opium-smoking was being carried on sub rosa in two houses in Tai Ning Street, Wong Kok Tsui Nos. 9 and 13—the Police favoured the places with an unexpected visit. At the first-named house, twenty-six persons were arrested, including the alleged keeper of the illicit establishment. The case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$250 in respect of the keeper and \$5 each as regards the smokers. Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

In the second house, nineteen smokers and one keeper were arrested. A large quantity of opium paraphernalia, such as lamps, pipes, etc., was seized here, the greatest confusion prevailing among the law-breakers at the time of the raid.

The defendants were discharged.

Canton-Macao Railway.

The syndicate for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway has already had the route marked out. From Fong Chun to Macao there will be five sections, and work will commence next month. The syndicate has applied to the Canton Viceroy for military protection along the places through which the line will pass. The syndicate also begged His Excellency to communicate with the Governor of Macao regarding the commencement of the work on the railway.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 17th May, 1911, Mr. W. F. Turner, presiding. The assistant secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said: The notice of meeting which you have just heard read states the object of the meeting, which is to pass a resolution increasing the borrowing powers of the directors up to an amount equal to three-fourths of the issued capital of the company. The reasons for proposing this resolution are set out so clearly and so fully in the directors' circular to the shareholders of the 31st March last that it is scarcely necessary for me to enlarge upon them. The present borrowing powers of the directors are limited to £500,000, being one-half of the issued share capital of the company. As you are all aware, an issue of that amount in 6 per cent. debentures was made immediately on the formation of the company, the money being required partly for capital expenditure and partly for payment of liabilities of the undertaking when acquired by our company. Our last balance sheet at the 28th Feb., 1910, shows that out of this original issue of £500,000 of debentures £118,540 had been cancelled, either by redemption at the rate of £10,000 per annum in accordance with the terms of the issue or by purchase of debentures on the market, and that £48,540 of debentures purchased and cancelled had been re-issued, leaving a net amount outstanding of £430,000.

This has been further reduced by the sum of £10,000 drawn for redemption on the 1st January last, the present amount outstanding being therefore £420,000. The capital expenditure since the formation of the company, shown in the balance sheet at the 28th February, 1910, amounted to £650,705, which is nearly £240,000 in excess of the amount of debentures now outstanding. This excess has, of course, been provided by the sums which have been set aside from profits to reserve year by year, and which amounted at the date of the last balance sheet to £245,000.

The time has come when it is necessary to replace a portion of this excess capital expenditure and to make provision for further capital expenditure which may arise in connection with the extension of the company's business. For some time past our agent and general manager, Major Nathan, has been studying the question of the manufacture and sale of coke, and the further question of the manufacture and sale of sulphate of ammonia, for both of which products there is a large market in the Far East.

Major Nathan has made certain reports to the directors on these subjects, and we have recently had an opportunity of discussing them personally. There would appear to be little doubt from the purely commercial point of view of the desirability of the company adding these two branches to its business, for dealing with which we have exceptional advantages in the possession of enormous quantities of coal, in our very low cost of production, and in access to the sea at the Port of Ching Wang Tao.

The subject is however a very technical one, and before the directors commit the company to any serious expenditure further investigation on the technical side will have to be made in Europe. To this part of the subject Major Nathan is now devoting himself. We are not yet prepared to make any representations as to the possible or probable effect of the development of these two branches of business. We content ourselves for the present with the statement that the subjects are of considerable magnitude, that it is worthy of the most serious consideration, and that it is our duty to place ourselves in a position which will enable us to deal with it whenever we may decide to do so.

We propose, in order to provide for the company's requirements, to create £250,000 of 6 per cent. second mortgage debentures, and to issue from time to time so much of these second mortgage debentures as may be required, the amount to be issued in the first instance being £50,000.

We shall be nearing the end of the half-year by the time this issue can be made and the proceeds received. The price of the issue has therefore been fixed at 94 per cent., the interest to run as from the 1st July next. We have decided to give the opportunity of subscribing to these shareholders who may be registered on the company's books at the time of the issue, and as we have received a number of letters from shareholders asking to be allowed to subscribe some part of the issue, we shall announce the issue to the holders of bearer certificates by means of advertisements in the newspapers, in order that they also may have an opportunity of applying.

As stated in the circular of 31st March last, the subscription of this first issue of £50,000 has been guaranteed without charge by a financial group which includes several members of the board. There is, therefore, no question as to the result of this financial operation.

We stated in the circular of the 31st March last that the results of the company's business for the year ended 28th February last showed a reduction compared with previous years. In view of the statements made in the directors' report of the 13th October last and at the general meeting held on the 28th October last, this reduction in profit will not have occasioned any surprise; the two causes, namely, the unfavourable condition of trade in China and the competition of the Lanchow Mines, having been dealt with on that occasion. The net profit for the year, however, as advised from China, after putting aside some £35,000 for depreciation, and subject to the audit of the accounts, was equal to 10 per cent. on the capital of the company, and the directors declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., which became payable on the 1st instant.

We cannot at present say that the state of trade in China shows any improvement. As regards the competition of the Lanchow Company, we stated at the general meeting in October last that it might be our duty to take drastic measures to deal with it, however seriously these measures might affect the profits of the company for the time being. We found it necessary towards the end of last year to meet the competition of the Lanchow Company by reducing our prices for certain classes of coal at many points where they come into contact with us. The result has been, of course, a reduction in our profits, but the consequences to the Lanchow Company have, we believe, been far more serious, and must become still more serious to them as time goes on.

We are asked by shareholders from time to time what is the state of negotiations between the company and the Chinese Government. The proposals made on behalf of the Viceroy of Chihli, which were referred to in the last directors' report, have led to no result. The Chinese Imperial Government showed no favour to the viceroy's proposals, which have accordingly been dropped, and another official has been charged by the Chinese Government to take the matter in hand, but at the present time no negotiations are on foot. The directors feel that, after negotiations of various kinds extending over a number of years and which have been without result, whilst maintaining, as they always have done, a perfectly friendly attitude towards the Chinese authorities, and being always prepared to consider any proposals which may be consistent with the interest of the shareholders, they must apply themselves to the prosecution of the company's business in all directions, irrespective of other considerations, and it is in pursuance of this policy that we submit the resolution which is before you to-day.

I beg to move "That the directors be and are hereby authorised to borrow or raise such further sums of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the company."

Mr. Edmund Davis seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

As may be required, the amount to be issued in the first instance being £50,000.

We shall be nearing the end of the half-year by the time this issue can be made and the proceeds received. The price of the issue has therefore been fixed at 94 per cent., the interest to run as from the 1st July next. We have decided to give the opportunity of subscribing to these shareholders who may be registered on the company's books at the time of the issue, and as we have received a number of letters from shareholders asking to be allowed to subscribe some part of the issue, we shall announce the issue to the holders of bearer certificates by means of advertisements in the newspapers, in order that they also may have an opportunity of applying.

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Mr. Edmund Davis seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

As may be required, the amount to be issued in the first instance being £50,000.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

The Season's Prospects.

Before the 22nd of this month, the first round in the Hongkong Water Polo Association will be completed. For some time past the members of the various clubs have been busily preparing for the opening of the season, ridding themselves of superfluous flesh and training for stamina, for only those who have played this vigorous game can understand the full value of stamina. One or two days ago our representative visited the V.R.C. and saw the members of the club's team hard at practice. They were all looking fit and well, and they eagerly await the opening of the season.

An official interviewed, spoke highly of his team, and without being over confident he said that he thought a combined team of Hongkong and Shanghai players could walk through England and give some of the teams there a downright good fight. This is saying a lot, but our informant said he knew the teams in England and the comparison was certainly in favour of the Orientals. "The reason why I say this," he continued, "is because our men, not being held down like they are in England, are continuously in the water. Their whole hearts are in the game, and they are imbued with a great amount of enthusiasm."

Reverting to his comment on English water polo teams he said it must be remembered that the English players are not used to sea water and therefore the conditions must tell in favour of those who have played in nothing else. He recognized that if the members of the Oriental teams played in fresh water the same thing might be said in their favour. He promised that the season here would be a good one, and taking everything into consideration the games would be well worth seeing, and hard ones. All the matches will be played in the bath at the Victoria Recreation Club. Below we give the fixtures. The following are the referees:—Messrs. A. E. S. Alves, A. A. Alves, W. J. Carroll and Sergeant Truran of the 87th Co. Royal Garrison Artillery.

Fixtures.

First Round.

88th Co., R.G.A. v. B.O.C.

K.O.Y.L.I. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.

V.R.C., a bye.

To be completed by 22nd July.

Second Round.

K.O.Y.L.I. v. 88th Co., R.G.A.

V.R.C. v. B.O.C.

87th Co., R.G.A., a bye.

To be completed by 20th July.

Third Round.

V.R.C. v. K.O.Y.L.I.

87th Co., R.G.A. v. 88th Co., R.G.A.

B.O.C., a bye.

To be completed by 5th August.

Fourth Round.

87th Co., R.G.A. v. V.R.C.

B.O.C. v. K.O.Y.L.I.

88th Co., R.G.A. a bye.

To be completed by 12th August.

Fifth Round.

B.O.C. v. 87th Co., R.G.A.

88th Co., R.G.A. v. V.R.C.

K.O.Y.L.I., a bye.

To be completed by 19th August.

Winner v. Rest.

A RICKSHAW STAND.

It has been brought to our notice that rickshaws are no longer available for the use of pedestrians and others coming from the higher levels, whose custom it has been to engage a rickshaw at the junction of Garden Road, and the entrance to Headquarter House. To be able to engage a rickshaw at this point was a great convenience much appreciated by the public. If the reason for the recent change be, that it is not and never has been a legal stand, could not the matter be so arranged that in future rickshaws may be had at that point? If His Excellency the General Commanding the troops offers no objection, we are quite sure Captain Lyons, the Captain Superintendent of Police, whom we have always found ever ready and anxious to serve the public, will offer none.

THE PEAK DIRECTORY BOARD.

We observe that the Government are housecleaning generally, and a commendable practice it is. The latest move being the general renovation of the Peak Notice Board, over which there has been erected a roof to cover the board as well as to protect from the rain and the sun the seeker after knowledge as he studies the names and addresses of Peak residents, on this board. This is a most useful directory, even though usually out of date. To be thoroughly useful the names and addresses should be revised at the end of each month. The absence of the board at present, leads us to conclude that it is now being revised and new names added to replace the old ones, many of which had become illegible.

AN EXPERIMENT.

The tarring of a portion of the surface of Queen's Road, which was spoken of in our columns last Saturday, is, it appears, an experiment conducted for the purpose of finding a suitable remedy for the dust nuisance which has become very noticeable of late. On two or three afternoons this week a slight amount of wind has been raising quite a large quantity of dust to the great discomfort of pedestrians. Yesterday coolies employed by the Public Works Department were engaged in sprinkling a portion of the road opposite the Post Office with a tarlike substance which was afterwards rubbed in with a brush.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works, interviewed on the subject, said that the tarring was really a trial of some material, that had been supplied by the Standard Oil Company with the idea of experimenting on the roads of Hongkong.

It is expected that the treatment will have the effect of improving the surface of the road and of preventing the dust nuisance.

"Is there any prospect of your continuing with the treatment?" asked our representative.

"That I cannot say," was the reply. "It all depends upon the results of the experiment, whether in the future anything of the sort will be adopted."

LOG BOOK.

T. K. K. and European Masters.

Japanese masters for Toyo Kisen Kaisha liners is a topic that is again to the front and center in Japanese steamship circles. With the visit of the Tenyo Maru at Honolulu recently the oft-discussed question came uppermost.

When the Tenyo Maru left the Japanese ports considerable talk was indulged in by those familiar with far eastern shipping, that a change of policy was pending in T. K. K. management.

President Asano, the grand old man of Japanese shipping, is stated as positively against any deviation from the established principles governing the selection of captains for the fleet of liners now engaged in the trans Pacific passenger and freight business.

However, it is stated on what is believed excellent authority, that prominent factors in the Toyo Kisen Kaisha favour the substitution of Japanese officers for the command of all vessels. They cite the Nippon Yusen Kaisha which is to-day recognized as the largest shipping company of Japan. This concern now carries Japanese officers on all larger vessels in every capacity. Young Japanese are said to be subject to a careful training in all branches of the business. They are also stated as becoming proficient in their mastery of the English language and in many ways will become fitted to assume the higher office now being held by foreigners.

One step has already been made in the T. K. K. in that these liners are carrying a Japanese "assistant purser," whose duties are said to lay along the same lines as those imposed upon the foreign pursers.

The influence wielded by President Asano in the matter of retaining the few foreign officers now holding down positions in the T. K. K. steamers will be watched with keen interest.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. E. S. Kadooria & Co.'s Weekly Share Report dated Hongkong, July 14, says that business during the period under review has been fairly active. Rubber stocks have experienced a rise following on the advance of the price of the raw material to 4.10. This quotation has since weakened to 4.7 1/2 and in consequence the rubber share market has had a corresponding reaction.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been largely dealt in at the increased rate of \$805, closing with probable sellers at \$800. The London quotation is unaltered at £87 10/16. National Banks (in liquidation) are quoted at \$80.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have firmed to \$815 with sales at the rate and Clingtons have continued their advance to \$205 for cash and reported forward sales for September at \$209 1/2. North China, after changing hands at Tls. 160, are in demand at Tls. 170.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have enquiries at \$335 without including sellers and China Fires have firmed to \$120, at which shares have changed hands.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sellers at \$31. Indos have not materially altered from last week, being nominally \$84. China and Manila have buyers at \$10.3-4 and Old Star ferries at \$26 and the New at \$16 continue in request at quotations with none offering. Shells would appear to be weak in London. The rate, however, is unchanged at 83/8.

Refineries.—The market in China Sugars has been rather excited. Sales have taken place at \$91, and no further sellers are in evidence. Luzons are wanted at \$22 1/2. Sellers are, however, holding back for higher rates.

Mining.—Raub at \$2 and Chinese Engineering and Minings at Tls. 13 are dull. The latest advices from Shanghai, quote Langkats at Tls. 06 with no transactions to report. Tronoh Mines have quietened somewhat, probably due to the settlement proceeding in London.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are quiet at \$50. Transactions in Hongkong & Whampoa Docks are reported at \$50.3-4, the market closing firm with no sellers. In Shanghai, Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 84 and Docks at Tls. 67 1/2 are quiet.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been dealt in at \$95. West Point are quiet at \$47. These Companies have just declared interim dividends of \$3.1-2 and \$2 respectively, for the half-year ended 30th June last, payable on 20th instant. Kowloon Lands at \$25 remain in request and Hongkong Hotel Old shares at \$120 and New at \$75 are without feature.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been the medium of a small business at \$51-2 with further buyers.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are wanted at \$3.1-2. China Providents are offering at \$7.1-4. Humphreys Estates at \$1.2, Hongkong Ropes at \$18.1-2, Dairy Farms at \$21.1-2, Electric at \$21.1-2 and Icea at \$180 are all in request. China Borneos have changed hands at \$9.3-4. William Powells have advanced to \$3.1-2, buyers prevailing.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1.9 11/16 on demand and the T.T. Rate on Shanghai is 74.3-4.

The Duke of Connaught's Statue.

Seeing the statue of the Duke of Connaught opposite the Blake Pier being surrounded by scaffolding, on which a number of coolies were busily engaged, led our representative to make enquiries as to the reason thereof. The Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, courteously gave us the required information.

"We are putting the statue of the Duke of Connaught on a better pedestal than the present one," he said. "We think this will improve the appearance of the statue but it will be erected in practically the same spot that it now occupies."

"Then, it is not true, as has been said, that it will be placed in Statue Square?" queried our representative.

"No," was the reply.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Indian Constable Commended.

The Criminal Sessions were commenced on Tuesday in the Supreme Court and were heard in two Courts before Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz. The list was a fairly light one, including only eight cases, and were mostly of robbery. There was one case of kidnapping.

CONSTABLE'S BRAVERY.

A Smart Capture.

Sir Francis Pigott sat in the large court. The first case to be tried was that in which Wong Chau and Wong Kam were charged with robbery and receiving goods knowing them to have been stolen. The jury, to the members of which prisoners had no objection, comprised the following gentlemen:—Alvaro Gustavo da Rocha, Miguel Francisco d'Assis Barradas, James Martin, Abdul Hussen Humet, Alexander Davidson, Walter Maxwell, Gumbolsindo Josias Sequeira.

Case for Prosecution.

Mr. Alabaster prosecuted and addressed the jury said:—

"These persons are charged with robbery and also with receiving properties well knowing them to have been stolen."

"About midnight on the 21st June five men broke into the house of a farmer who was living along with his family. Their faces were blackened and so the farmer and his family are not able to identify the people. They stole a number of things, and amongst them were seventy dollars in silver, twenty English sovereigns, three American gold coins, two revolvers, 250 cartridges, two pairs of silver bangles, silver chain, umbrella and thirty-six pieces of clothing."

Constable's Chase.

"They got away, and about five o'clock next morning—two or three hours after the robbery—on Indian constable, who was on the Tai Po Road, between the fourth and fifth milestones and sheltering from the rain, saw three men coming along the road from the direction of Yau-mat. When the men saw him they ran away without answering his question as to where they had come from."

The Struggle.

"He gave chase, and three other men who were following also made good their escape. These three men were followed by a second constable. The first constable managed to catch one of the men, and pulled him to the earth. The man thus caught took out a revolver but the constable disarmed him. The man made another attempt to escape, taking out a knife with which he struck the constable on the forehead."

The Arrest.

"The constable, with great bravery, snatched the knife from the prisoner. Whilst the struggle was in progress, prisoner shouted to his companions, 'Why are you running away?' There is only one constable. The constable tried to stop prisoner's cry by putting his hand over his mouth. Prisoner without hesitation bit him. The second constable just then came up and the man was arrested."

Part of Burglar's Outfit.

"On him was found some wire which is part of the burglar's outfit in this colony, being used in connection with the gag. He also had on him a revolver, which had been stolen, and a handkerchief which has been identified. He also was in possession of a purse containing two English sovereigns. There were traces of black on the man's face when arrested next morning, and on him was found a stolen umbrella, jacket and pair of trousers. His face also bore traces of black."

The Evidence.

"I submit," said Mr. Alabaster in conclusion, "that on the evidence I shall submit you can have no doubt whatever that these persons took part in the robbery."

The farmer gave evidence corroborative of Mr. Alabaster's statement, and added that he was aroused by his wife who had heard unusual noises. He quickly got up, but was unable to do anything against so many men. There were six.

The wife said she was seized by one of the men who threatened her with a knife.

The first constable entering the box gave an account of the capture of the first defendant, who was also carrying a roll of cloth.

When formally charged on arrest the first defendant had nothing to say. The second defendant denied the charge.

Prisoner's Statement.

"At the Magistrate," continued Mr. Alabaster after the evidence concluded, "the second defendant made no statement but the first defendant said: 'Li Pok and Li Sung are detectives. Li Pok said that a foreign traveller had some ammunition back for sale. The two asked me to help them and to go to the foreign traveller and search for forbidden things. They searched and found two guns and cartridges. I said 'no more guns.' They continued to search, and after searching we went out. I don't know if they found any money when searching. Then we came to the reservoir and they said to me: 'Thank you for coming,' and they gave me a few dollars. They proceeded straight along the road and one of them said 'There is no fear, a permit has been obtained for this search.' I was behind and an Indian constable chased me. I could not run and was arrested. That is all."

The Summing Up.

The Chief Justice in summing up said he thought there was little doubt as regarded the first prisoner, but the case against the second prisoner was not as clear. He reviewed the evidence briefly in proof of his statement. The jury retired to consider their verdict. On their return the foreman, in answer to the usual questions, said:—

"We find the first prisoner guilty on both charges. We are not unanimous regarding the second prisoner. We find by 5-2 he is guilty on the first charge, and we are unanimous that he is guilty on the second."

The Sentence.

The Chief Justice sentenced the first prisoner to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and twelve strokes of the cat. The second prisoner was sentenced to five years' hard labour, but taking into consideration that the jury was not unanimous, he was to have six strokes of the cat.

Commendation.

Mr. Alabaster: I don't know whether you think the Indian constable ought to be commended. It was a very plucky act.

The Chief Justice: The Indian constable is commended. A constable's duty is not always plain sailing.

To Shield a Lover?

Allegation Denied.
Loring Lu Wei was next placed in the dock, on a charge of robbery. Mr. Alabaster said prisoner was charged in the case with having, in company with other men, committed a robbery on a woman, stealing her jewellery, valued 116 dollars.

The robbery took place on the second of June when a married woman was walking to her home at Yau-mat at 5.30 in the afternoon.

The defendant in his defence denied that he was in the Colony at the time of the robbery. He said he was in Canton.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and prisoner was accordingly discharged.

An Expensive Robbery.

Chan Tsing and Chan Wing were charged with robbery and receiving stolen goods. Prisoners pleaded guilty.

The facts of the case showed that the two men deprived a woman of her bangles but no violence was used.

Two years' hard labour was meted out to each.

Four Robbers.

At that time four men set upon her and robbed her of her bangles and hair ornaments. They then ran away. Not only would the woman tell them of the robbery, but also her sister and a gardener man who gave chase. However neither the sister nor the gardener man have been able to identify the prisoner. The only identification of the prisoner is that given by the woman who was robbed. She picked him out under proper identification in goal.

Denial.

When prisoner was charged he denied the robbery saying he was in the country on the day of robbery. He, Mr. Alabaster, would be able to prove that prisoner was in the Colony on the day of the robbery.

If they, the jury, took that in conjunction with the evidence of identification, it was for them to say whether they could safely con-

vict the prisoner. That was the only evidence against the prisoner.

Serious Allegation.

The wife of prisoner held a conversation with prosecutrix at the Magistrate. It was said that prosecutrix was trying to hide the real prisoner.

When she was called to give evidence this morning, prosecutrix denied that her lover had stolen her ornaments and that she was trying to shield him.

Identification.

The sister of prosecutrix gave evidence against prisoner, and the gardener also.

Inspector Macdonald said prosecutrix identified prisoner without difficulty.

Five Years for Highway Robbery.
On resuming after the case against Li Yau and Lo Pan, who were charged with robbery, was heard, Li Yau pleaded "not guilty" and Lo Pan pleaded "guilty."

The Chief Justice: Do they work together?

Mr. Alabaster: Yes, I think Lo Pan might stand down; there are other cases against him to which he might like to plead to.

The Statement.

Mr. Alabaster said prisoner was charged with that in company with the man who had pleaded guilty he took part in a robbery on the 18th May. On that day Fan Man and a friend were walking near the reservoir at Wanchai when prisoner and the other man came up to them. Prisoner pointed a dagger at him, seized his left hand and attacked him. Lo Pan pointed a knife at his friend, and they were relieved of what money they had—75 cents and eight dollars. They then ran away.

A Trap.

On June 6th a trap was arranged. Fan Man walked on the road on which the robbery had taken place and on which were a number of police. He had not gone far when somebody called out "Stop." Fan Man shouted out "Robbery" and the police rushing from hiding chased the man. When caught Li Yau had a knife which he threw down. It was afterwards picked up by Fan Man, who says that the knife was the one used against him on the 18th of May.

Evidence.

Fan Man gave evidence to this effect. When arrested and formally charged prisoner said:—"I did not rob." When asked this afternoon if he had anything to say Li Yau said: "Really, I did not do this." He further stated he was on the hills for the benefit of his health.

Verdict.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and 15 strokes of the cat. Lo Pan was also sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but the Chief Justice, taking into consideration that he had pleaded guilty, was let off with nine strokes of the cat.

THE SECOND COURT.

Spying Out the Land.

In the second Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz two Chinese, Wong Lam and Chan In Pi, were charged with robbery and receiving stolen goods.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. C. J. Rose, J. Robertson, F. H. Hyndman, I. M. Gregory, L. Rutledge, J. Dickie and M. J. Duenberg.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty on the second count but guilty on the first.

Mr. Eldon Potter, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, said that the men entered a shop in Tai-Kok-Sui owned by a woman and asked her for 20 cents worth of rice. He said, when asked for the money, that he had not got it but would go for it. He went out of the shop but immediately returned with five men. They seized the proprietress of the shop and two foks and after putting them in a cubicle, robbed the shop.

In the course of evidence statements that the prisoners made at the Police station were read out. The first prisoner denied that he made the statement. The police, he said, wrote down what had been read, and he then signed it. The second prisoner said he made the statement: "The police beat me and I was frightened so I made the statement."

The first prisoner in his statement made at the Police Court said that the others concerned in

the robbery, threatened to stab him to death if he would not go.

The jury found the first prisoner guilty on both counts and the second not guilty.

There were two other men, Tai U and Li Pui, concerned in the robbery and they pleaded guilty on both counts.

They were sentenced to four years' hard labour each.

SOMETHING LIKE HYOSCIN.

An unusual case was investigated in the second court before Mr. Justice Gompertz and, the same jury, when Chan Kam was charged with administering a stupefying drug with the intent that another person, unknown, might steal.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Potter remarked that the case was of an exceptional nature. It was a charge of administering a drug with the intent to enable some person unknown to commit a robbery. The shop where the robbery was to be committed was known to have contained a considerable amount of money that day. On June 1st the proprietor of the shop above mentioned sent the prisoner, who was a fok, out for two quantities of Chinese wine. When he returned the master of the shop and all the foks, including the prisoner, drank of the wine and gradually became unconscious. They were removed to the Government Civil Hospital and there treated. Prisoner when arrested on suspicion said that another man made him put the drug in the wine.

The poison used was daturas, which, expert evidence said, produced something like the same effect as hyoscin.

Prisoner's statement at the Police Court was that when he went out for the wine on June 1st, a man came up to him and asked him to put the drug in the wine. Prisoner refused and a crowd gathered round threatening to stab him if he did not do as he was told. He was also informed that if he had to drink some of the wine they would take care to save him.

Asked what he had got to say, prisoner said:—"Wong King put the stuff in the wine. That is all I have got to say."

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship:—Toll the prisoner the jury has found him guilty of administering a drug to the master and foks of the shop that he might share in the plunder of the safe. The medical evidence shows us that the drug was one which taken in a large enough quantity would cause death. I sentence him to seven years' hard labour.

Not Guilty.

Lai Yeung, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of kidnapping, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, was believed by the jury and was accordingly discharged.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING SUCCESSES.

At St. Joseph's College.

As a result of the various examinations conducted by the Shorthand and Typewriting Committee of Hongkong during the year the following certificates have been obtained from the Phonetic Institute, Bath, and the National Shorthand Association of London. First class speed certificates and full certificates of proficiency:—E. Marques; F. da Luz; P. Provost; Cheung Kai; H. Ozorio; F. Tavares; J. Silva; J. Tavares; D. Rosario; R. Baptista; M. Mayer; R. Ribeiro; G. Litton; L. Remedios. 15 obtained Second Class certificates. 10 obtained Third Class certificates.

Typewriting certificates:—Cheung Kai; Chau Chi Cheung; G. Litton; J. Yau Loy; R. Baptista; L. Ribeiro.

The Shorthand and Typewriting Classes will be resumed at the commencement of the Scholastic Year, August 31st.

Domestic freight traffic by way of the Detroit River last year was 67,599,922 short tons, exceeding the 1909 traffic by over 5,000,000 tons. Of this, 44,471,813 tons represented the south-bound and 23,098,109 tons the north-bound movement.

STREET NOISES IN HONGKONG.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

At all times, street noises in a city are odious. In London, the roar which rises from the traffic in Fleet Street is ear-splitting, sometimes maddening. The tumult of sounds peculiar to Fifth Avenue in New York is sufficient almost to drive out of his senses the visiting countryman. In Hongkong, the insistent street din that invades our aural organs are perhaps the most irritating to be heard in any city in the universe. And this will be borne out by those unfortunate individuals who happen to have their places of residence in the neighbourhood of Queen's Road Central or their business premises in the same locality. There the noises never appear to cease. They go on day and night. And it is particularly during those hot breezeless nights such as we have been experiencing of late that the street noises of Hongkong play the deuce with one's nerves. The following

Pathetic Wall.

was sent in to a Bangkok newspaper lately:—"Dear Sir.—A man living in the same neighbourhood insists on practising on his cornet at the most inconvenient hours, as far as I am concerned. I have tried remonstrating with him, but it is useless. I think he is in the cinematograph band and has an ambitious temperament. Have I any remedy against this sort of thing?" Unfortunately there is no remedy, we are afraid. The nearest approach to a remedy in such circumstances would be to go and buy one's self a cornet and start practising whenever the other fellow wanted to go to sleep. It would be a sweet revenge. It might even prove to be a remedy. There was one such attempt made not long ago by a gentleman whose business made it necessary for him to reside not far from the Military Cantonment at Yau-mat. So harassed was he by the early morning din—he called it "the middle of the night inferno"—caused by the Indian buglers on the heights above, over and beyond the practising pipers who made the day hideous at all hours, he bought unto himself a Chinese musical instrument somewhat after the fashion of a

Bag-pipe Chanter.

and amused himself by echoing the military calls. He admitted afterwards that his efforts in the way of instrumental music did not seem to have any perceptible effect upon the military bandmen, but they served at any rate to relieve his feelings. Of such stuff are heroes made.

There is near the writer's office a stance which is occupied from day to day by a Chinese hawk. His ware is a kind of olives. His customers are many. His footpath presence he proclaims by means of a brazen-toned instrument called by courtesy a flute. It may be a flute. To our thinking it would serve Angel Gabriel's purpose on the last day. The crack of doom, when it comes, can hardly be more ear-compelling.

In Manila.

the authorities have come to the decision that the explosion of fireworks in the public streets shall no longer be permitted, no matter what the occasion. It is high time some such restriction was laid down in Hongkong. Cracker firing and bomb firing never seem to stop in this Colony. When one wants to go to sleep at night one's ears are almost sure to be assailed by the noise of crackers with a big bomb at the end. When one wants to indulge in the unwonted luxury of slumber of a Sunday morning, there go the impish tormentors. Of course, it will be contended by our grandiloquent Government that Chinese customs must not be interfered with. Chinese fashions will brook no interference, forsooth! Well, what the Hongkong Government should do is to take a leaf out of the lesson book of Manila and say to the Chinese:—"Fire away with your crackers and we will not interrupt. Only, you must go to one of the

Open Spaces.

outside the town to let off your fireworks." That, in effect, is what the Philippine authorities intend to do. But those instances, already mentioned by no means exhaust the category of objectionable sounds that assail

our nervous system and make the Hongkong man grey before his time. There is of course in this city, as there must be in every city, that indescribable roar of traffic that surely must have served Milton and Dante with the root matter of their great depictions of Hades.

What with the clangour of tramcars, the too-too of automobiles, the raucous shouts of street vendors, the rattle of rickshaws and of hand carts, and the strident yells of street coolies, there can hardly be a more incongruous commixture of ear-deafening sounds than is to be encountered any day in the streets of Hongkong. And it is to be feared that the remedy will only come with the millennium.

OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

DANGEROUS MAN?

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I have perused with great interest the address delivered by Monsignor E. W. Fowler at the Catholic Union contained in your issue of 14th inst., in which he stated that "the man who has no religion is a dangerous man." I desire to state that the man who has no religion is not necessarily a dangerous man.

In other words, the man who has no religion and does not believe in hereafter, or denies the existence of a Supreme Being, who would give to each according to his works, is not only dangerous, but the most dangerous man, and ought not to live, because he would be living a selfish and useless life by seeking all the material and mundane pleasures for himself even to the prejudice and at the expense of his neighbours.

On the other hand, the man who has no religion, but strictly observes the "Divine Law" which is inscribed in the conscience of every human creature by the Creator from the time of his creation, that is,—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you"—is less dangerous than the man who has a religion but does not put in practice the charity and examples taught and shown by Jesus Christ. This man, I assure you, is religious by name only, and closes his eyes at prayers to his own defects.

Yours, &c.

SPRINTIST.

Hongkong, July 17.

HUNTING DOWN BAD CHARACTERS.

Viceregal Methods.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, July 17.

As already reported in your columns, the authorities throughout the Province are clearing out the robbers and pirates. His Excellency the Canton Viceroy, being afraid that the deputies in charge of the work of hunting down the desperadoes, and the soldiery of the garrison throughout the Province will resort to the use of torture in forcing the prisoners to confess their crimes, has generally instructed them that in future they must carefully and thoroughly consider the cases before giving their decision, and in convicting a prisoner or prisoners, they must base such decision upon the sufficiency of the evidence. They are warned against the use of torture in extracting confessions from the prisoners, or of convicting a prisoner or prisoners on unconfirmed or unsubstantial information supplied by informers, who may have personal grudges against the prisoners, and who may prefer false charges against them by way of revenge. Any official disobeying the order of His Excellency the Viceroy will be impeached and severely punished on discovery.

Coronation Celebrations on Board Ship.

Coronation celebrations were held on the N.Y.K. Mishiwa Maru on the 22nd. The committee organising the affair consisted of Messrs. Macdonald (Singapore) and Johnson (Penang). Mr. T. Griffin (Canton) and Mrs. Ringer (Yokohama).

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong Piece Goods Market Report.

The improvement reported last week has been to some extent maintained and dealers continue to buy carefully.

Groceries.—In some instances makers at home have given way, and business has been possible. Sales are reported of 8 1-l grey shirtings and 7 1-l and 8 1-l Mexican.

Whites.—Sales continue of popular chops.

Panics.—Business has been done in lawns, venetians striped shirtings and Italians.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

July 11.

H. & S. Banks \$917 1-2 cash.

H. & S. Wharfs 82 cash.

Anglo-Javas 6 cash.

Anglo-Dutch 1.05 cash.

Chengs 3 1-2 cash.

Tobongs 13 cash.

Sonawangs 25 cash.

Somamburs 50 cash.

Zingbes 4 cash.

Pengkals 16 cash.

Almas 7 1-2 cash.

Shanghai Lands 93 1-2 cash.

Trans 50 cash.

Telephones 65 cash.

Bangkok Share Market.

Messrs. Lunnou and Mesney report the following changes in the share market:

Siam Electric Co., Sellers 'Tos. 305.

McKong Railway, Buyers 'Tos. 88 Last Sales 'Tos. 90.

Bangkok Manufacturing, Buyers par Sellers 'Tos. 110, Last Sales 'Tos. 110.

Bangkok Dock, Buyers 'Tos. 105.

Transport Co. Motors, Buyers 'Tos. 40, Sellers 'Tos. 55, Last Sales 'Tos. 40.

Fondmatras, Buyers 'Tos. 25, Sellers 'Tos. 28, Last Sales 'Tos. 26.

Siam Steam Packets, Sellers 'Tos. 65.

Singai Bagans, Last Sales \$1.

A telegram has been received by the secretaries and general managers of the Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd., stating that the output of rubber for the month of June was 718 lb., the decrease in the output being attributed to incessant rains.

The Directors of the Sungai Dangan (Malay) Rubber Co., which has been floated with a capital of £70,000, present issue of £50,000, acquiring 1,000 acres planted in Johore, include Messrs. Bonly, Harrison, and Fetherstonhaugh.

Messrs. Guthrie & Co. are in receipt of a cable that a call of 3d per share is made, payable in London on August 1st. Also an extraordinary meeting on May 29th decided to split the 2 share, 7s. 6d. paid up, to ten shares of 2s. of which 2d. is paid up.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR VOLUNTEERS.

A correspondent of a home paper recalls an incident at Hongkong in the following letter:—

"I notice that a contingent of ten officers and non-commissioned officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will attend the Coronation celebrations in June. It may interest your readers to know that this is one of few volunteer commands that have been called out for active service. This was in 1893, when the Chinese at Kowloon City, objecting to the establishment of British rule in the New Territory, threatened trouble. Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, the commandant of the corps, who is of course, to be one of the Coronation contingent, is probably the only officer who ever took the field in evening dress. On that occasion the call for volunteers came late in the evening, and the commandant, who happened to be dining out was informed, by means of the telephone, of the serious developments at Kowloon City. Realising that there was no time for ceremony, he slipped an overcoat over his boiled shirt and swallow-tail, and hurried off to join his men in their night march to the scene of the disturbance, some miles distance from Hongkong."

SANITARY BOARD.

A Long Meeting.
Chinese Interments.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday afternoon when there were present: Messrs. F. D. C. Wolfe, A. Shelton Hooper, Col. Bedford, Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Lam Chu Pak, Dr. Hartley (Assistant M.O.H.), Dr. F. W. Clark, (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. Bowen Howlands, secretary.

Draft Estimate.
The following letter was received from the Government relative to the proposed changes in the draft estimate for the year 1912:—

In reply to your letter of the 15th ultimo, forwarding a copy of a resolution of the Sanitary Board on the subject of the estimates for the Sanitary Department for 1912, I am directed to transmit to the Board the decisions of His Excellency the Governor upon the various items of alterations and additions to the approved estimates for the current year submitted with that letter. The Board's recommendations for inclusion in the Public Works estimates will be dealt with in separate papers.

The President said the matter referred to was the disposal of refuse and the scheme which had been originally approved by the Government allowed two steamboats on this side of the harbour and three lighters. They found now that the provision of another lighter was almost an absolute necessity. The spare lighter, which they had, had now been in constant use for the last three months owing to the fact that boats had been upon the slips for repairs. An extra boat would also be wanted at Eastern Street which was served by one barge. The extra expenditure entailed would be only \$800 and he thought they could also get another boat a sister ship to No. 4, from the Railway at a small cost and he thought it would be better to apply to extra vote and not wait till they had to pay a larger sum.

Mr. Shelton Hooper moved that an extra vote be required to cover the expense of an additional lighter and the maintenance of the necessary staff.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded and the motion was carried.

Permanent Interment.

In connection with the provision of sites for permanent graves in Chinese cemeteries the President intimated:—

In view of the numerous exhumations which are taking place in cemeteries and the increasing number of people affected by them, who are making Hongkong their permanent home, it would be advisable to set apart certain areas in all the larger cemeteries for the permanent interment of the remains of Chinese who die in the Colony. At present each cemetery has three to four sections where interments could be made and the fees vary in accordance with the nature of the section. Section A is free, in B the fee is one dollar, and in C three dollars. In some cemeteries, such as Mount Caroline, there is section B and the fee for burial in this section is \$20. I presume the idea of making the latter charge is to enable permanent residents to secure more or less permanent burial sites, and if this is so it would be advisable to notify the public of the fact.

I propose therefore that a section D be laid out in every cemetery in Hongkong and that it be expressly stated that no exhumations will take place in these sections unless required for some public object of paramount importance, the nature of which could not be foreseen when the particular D section was laid out.

It will of course be necessary to select areas for section D, which are quite unlikely to be required for public purposes, and it will be understood that the periodical exhumations in other parts of the cemeteries will not apply to the section D. Persons who are called upon to disinter after seven years, who are permanent residents and wish to bring the bones of relatives into the colony for permanent interment should be at liberty to place their jars (Kam tap) in these special D sections on payment of certain fees. They should further be permitted to build tombs over the remains, acquire areas of land not exceeding 75 square feet in all, for that purpose.

The scale of fees recommended for a jar (Kam tap) only \$5; for 15 square feet \$10; for every additional 15 square feet up to 75 square feet \$10. Thus poor villagers could obtain small permanent sites at relatively small cost and the rich in Victorian and Kowloon could obtain sites for a substantial permanent tomb at the maximum cost of \$50.

Should the Board be prepared to adopt these recommendations the only change in the cemetery bye-laws which will be necessary, will be the amending the portion of Bye-law 19 relating to the fees to be paid in Chinese cemeteries in accordance with the scale of fees detailed above.

Colonel Bedford intimated: I wish some arrangement could be made by which the funeral jars could have perforated bottoms. At present when once the lid becomes damaged the rain gets in, the water stands there, and those jars are prolific mosquito nurseries in many parts of the colony.

The Registrar-General intimated: I thought the board had decided that disinterments were only to take place in the fee sections.

The President said that as a result of the recent large number of disinterments which had been necessary in order to provide fresh grave sites, he had had conversations with certain Chinese gentlemen, and he had come to the conclusion that it would be a good plan if they were able to have permanent sites, while people could conduct interments and where they would remain undisturbed. The scheme which he suggested was set out in his minute of July 10 and amounted to this:—In all cemeteries there were three or four sections—A, B, C, and D. A was free, B was \$1, C was \$21, while D was \$20. He had been unable to trace the reason for this scale of fees, but the only conclusion that he could come to was that the higher fee was charged that more permanency should be secured. Under the present system, since the Ordinance of 1908 any grave in any public cemetery may, upon the recommendation of the Board and upon the order of the Governor, be removed to make room for fresh grave spaces. As there were quite a number of Chinese who apparently intended to make Hongkong their home, and as there were also, those in the outlying villages whose home Hongkong was, who had no other home, it was obvious that they should try to accommodate them as far as they possibly could, and set aside certain sections of land in which the remains should be left undisturbed. The scale of charges would allow Chinese to rent just enough to keep a jar on or those who were richer to have a more elaborate grave.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: I may say that for a long time many of the Chinese merchants who are residing in the colony and those who are British subjects have felt very sore about the want of ground for the burial of the dead. When the cemetery bye-laws were under consideration the Registrar-General recommended that no remains, except those in the free section in the Chinese cemeteries should be disinterred. As you are aware almost every other section of the community has a permanent section. The Chinese are the only people who have not. What you suggest is, I think, a step in the right direction. I think it is most important that the Board should recommend the government to adopt a suggestion of the kind.

Mr. Shelton Hooper: I would like to ask Mr. Lau Chu Pak a question, whether there are not a very large number of cases in which it emanates from the relatives themselves and not from the government, this wish to remove the remains?

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: It is because the Chinese in Hongkong cannot find permanent sites.

Mr. Hooper: Yes but supposing they are in our cemetery. Why do they want to move them when they have a permanent site?

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: Because they have found better sites in Canton. If they had suitable sites here they would not do it. It is not easy for us to find sites on the mainland. We want our remains to be here permanently. We do not want to bury our dead here and have them disturbed after five or seven years.

The president in replying said that the number of exhumations carried out during the year by order of the governor was from 600 to 700. In many cases exhumations took place because people were afraid that if they did not exhumate them, themselves some one would do for them.

Col. Bedford thought some provision should be made so that people who had jars should keep them in order. When the top broke water got into the jars and they were then ideal places for breeding mosquitoes. The people might be called upon to provide new tops.

The president thought that as the cost was so small the Government would not object to supplying new tops. They were very cheap.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak moved the adoption of the suggestion. Mr. Ng Hon Tsz seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. Hooper's Queries.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper asked the following questions, pursuant to notice:—

(1) Can you inform the Board why the words "and at page 480 of the Regulations of Hongkong 1910," in the repealing clause of the new Sanveing and Conservancy Bye-laws which words were by special resolution of the Board deleted from the draft Bye-laws submitted, have been reinstated?

(2) By whose authority were they reinstated?

(3) If you were aware of the addition before it was submitted to the Legislative Council did you inform the Government that the Board did not wish these words inserted?

(4) Is it correct as stated in the Government Gazette of July 7th that the words in the repealing clause referred to in question No. 1 were passed by the Sanitary Board?

(5) If not, will you acquaint the Government with the error?

The President said the answers were as follows:—(1) The Colonial Secretary presumably considers it necessary for easy reference in the future. (2) The Colonial Secretary. (3) I was not aware of the addition. (4) No. The bye-laws were passed by the Board and the lines referred to in 1 were struck out by the Board. (5) Yes.

Mr. Hooper: I should like to put a further question. I am not in order in doing it, therefore I will move the suspension of the Standing Orders. I could then say a few words which would prevent a discussion next week.

The President: Before voting I should say you are hardly in order. The questions have been asked and answers given, and the question is bound to come up again at the next meeting of the Board in connection with the Offensive Trades Bye-laws, when the same arguments will be discussed. We can then deal with the matter at that meeting. I don't think it is of sufficient urgency to necessitate a suspension of the Standing Orders.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak seconded the motion suspending the Standing Orders, which was carried.

Mr. Hooper said: The answer you gave to my questions was that the words were inserted by the authority of the Colonial Secretary. I would point out that it was on June 20 when they finally passed this Board, and on July 6, sixteen days afterwards, the Colonial Secretary, from his seat in the Legislative Council, in introducing these bye-laws, spoke as follows:—"Sir, I beg to move the approval of the Council of the bye-laws which are in the hands of the hon. members. The bye-laws only reached the office a short time ago and it was not possible to get them in the hands of the members previously. I understand they were passed by the Board and submitted in the usual form." In the face of that, how the Colonial Secretary, for I presume he is your authority, can say that he inserted these words which are not in the usual form, is beyond my comprehension. I am willing to let the matter stand at that, because I believe that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council had not the opportunity and are as equally disappointed as members of this Board that they were asked to pass or approve of something which had gone before them as having been made and passed at this Board, which was untrue, and not the fact.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Alleged Conspiracy to Kill Chickens.

A Peculiar Case.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's on Wednesday, E. Braun, a sugar-boiler at Jardine's Refinery, was summoned on a charge of assault by Mr. A. J. Walter, Chief Engineer of the S.S. Charles Hardouin, and Mrs. Walter. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainants and Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, was for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner stated that on Wednesday last (19th) about 2.30 p.m., defendant hired a ricksha at the Fire Brigade Station and went as far as Belle View. On arrival at his house, No. 4, Morston Terrace, he tendered five cents to the ricksha coolie. The latter naturally asked for more and held out his hand to the defendant. The defendant took back the five cents and handed him ten but the coolie still asked for more. Defendant without further ado started pulling out everything movable from the ricksha, overturned the ricksha and assaulted the coolie. On his way to the house, just near the Circus, he called back to the coolie and said: "I'll give you 15 cents if you'll kill all the chickens of the complainant. The coolie took no notice of defendant's remark. He (Mr. Gardiner) might mention that before the coolie was called back, he was assaulted, being struck on the left shoulder. The coolie continued on his way to the Police Station. The defendant caught hold of the ricksha's handle and butted it against the hen-coop belonging to Mr. Walter. In doing so, he ran over a chicken and killed it. The exertion being evidently too much for him, he fell down between the shafts and sat there. Then he called out to Walter: "Here, you come down at once!"

His Worship—Has there been any ill-feeling before?

Mr. Gardiner—Apparently, the defendant was aggravated by complainant's chickens, which disturbed his night—or morning—slumbers. He complained to the Sanitary Board but they took no notice of it.

His Worship—There was ill-feeling?

Mr. Gardiner—There may have been.

Continuing, Mr. Gardiner said that Walter came down from the veranda, followed closely by his wife and Mr. P. A. Dixon. He asked defendant the meaning of his conduct. Defendant, apparently without any justification, lifted his hand and struck Walter a heavy blow on the left side. Prior to the affair, complainant had been under medical treatment. Complainant's wife interposed and on seeing a further attack by the defendant, she tried to separate the men. Upon this, the defendant did what no man would have been expected to do—he struck two heavy blows on the lady's arm and hand, inflicting bruises. Walter took the stick from defendant's hand, and by way of self-protection, struck the defendant two blows on the right or left side, one of which caused defendant's ear to bleed. The parties then went to the Police Station and there consulted Inspector Kerr, and a summons and cross-summons were issued. Those, in brief, were the facts of the case.

Dr. O. Marriott gave medical evidence.

Other evidence was called and cross-examination was proceeded with.

The case was adjourned.

Prevalence of Anarchism.

It is reported that the American Consul at Shanghai has written to the Canton Viceroy that although the revolt in Canton is a matter of the past, anarchism is still prevailing in many of the prefectures and districts. Moreover the robbers and the desperadoes are working together with the anarchists. It is necessary for the Chinese authorities to take every precaution against another outbreak and to protect the lives and properties of the American missionaries in the Province. On receipt of the letter, H.E. the Viceroy instructed the authorities throughout the province accordingly.

BRAVES AND SAND PIRATES.

A Dramatic Battle.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, July 15, 1911.

The Districts of Houng Shan and Shun Tak are notorious for the exploits of the Sand Pirates. Repeated attempts have been made by the authorities to hunt them down but without success.

However, about a week ago, these sea-robbers found tough opponents in the persons of the braves of Loong To, by whom they were defeated with heavy casualties. It appears that on the day in question the miscreants, about 50 in number, made for the villages in Tunglooi, and collected a blackmail of over \$7,000 in cash. The braves anticipating that the pirates' boats would pass through Sha Chui, mounted two machine guns there under cover of bushes, while thirty of them laid in ambush on the opposite bank.

When the pirates' boats got near two shells were discharged from the guns, both of which struck the boats. The craft sank and the occupants thrown into the water. The braves on the opposite bank responded to the cannonading with the discharge of a volley of shots. About forty of the pirates were either shot dead or drowned, and the rest who were more or less wounded were picked up and taken into custody. Besides the victorious braves seized a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, and money.

An Awkward Situation.

The average Chinese thief steals at nothing. Inspector Kerr charged a native before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning for stealing a pair of trousers from a fellow-Chinese. It appears that the complainant who is a washman, was sleeping on the hill-side in Kennedy Road at 3 o'clock this morning, when defendant came up and attempted to deprive the slumbering one of his lower garments. On waking up, the victim discovered that his trousers had been pulled down to his knees and were about to disappear altogether. He gave the alarm and the Police gave chase and arrested the fleeing party. This morning, the latter was awarded one month's hard labour for his little escapade.

AMOY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Following are extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council, held at the Board Room, on the 27th June, 1911:—

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. R. M'D. Parr, Revd. G. M. Wales, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The artesian well contractor is present and informs the Council that he finds it impossible to continue boring on the present site, and he cannot guarantee that even if given a fresh site he would be successful. The question of what action shall be taken in the matter is left over for further consideration.

Correspondence with the Senior Consul concerning the issuing of warrants and summonses in cases of assault, and with H.B.M. Consul concerning a petition from a Chinese, is read.

It is decided to communicate with H.I.J.M. Consul concerning the reported blasting of stone at Ho-ko, and the public nuisance caused by the hammering of iron girders and the sharpening of tools, which goes on throughout the night, and makes sleep impossible for the residents in the neighbourhood, and to request him to take action against Mr. Lim Hock Siu the owner.

The Secretary is directed to communicate with Mr. Tan Jit Siong and request him to alter the iron gates at his house near the Club, so that they are made to open inwards and not outwards as at present.

Permission is granted Mr. S. Yoshida to blast rock in the wall he is sinking.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI.

Yuen Fong Auction.

The sales this week were not quite so good as at the previous auction, this being chiefly due to the difficulties with regard to financial affairs and the tightness of the money market. There was a fair demand for most goods from several of the Northern ports, but in spite of this, prices were generally weaker.

Woolen goods were in poor demand and prices were lower. Heavy Shirtings—Owing to poor demand from Ningpo, prices were generally weaker. Light weights and 12 lb. Shootings were very irregular.

Jeans showed little change from last week's prices and may be described as steady.

White Shirtings showed a slight improvement in price in the case of certain special chops, but the results were not good on the whole.

Black Italians and Venetians were rather weaker, though there was a fair number of orders on the market.

Turkey Reds were irregular, but a little stronger on the whole.

Ewo Auction.

At Ewo Auction on Wednesday the following prices were realized as compared with the previous week's sale:—

Camlets.

July 5, July 12.

Man and Horse—	Tls.	Tls.
"Pink	18.05	18.00
"Indigo	18.30	18.30
"Gentian	—	16.40
"Scarlet	17.50	17.47
"New Green	18.75	18.82
"Orange	18.95	10.65
"Yellow	18.61	18.49
Swan Pink	18.00	17.85
"Scarlet	17.50	17.12
"Green	10.00	18.60

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

July 15.

S. & H. Wharfs Tls. 84 1-2 cash	
Senawangs 25 cash	
Anglo-Javas 6 3-4 cash	
Chemors 80 cash	
Chengs 3 cash	
Ziangbes 4 cash	
Kota Bahros 5 cash	
Java Consols 4 1-2 cash	
Anglo-Dutch 1.05 cash	
Pongkalans 10 cash	
Weeks \$24 cash	
Gas 107 cash	
H. & S. Banks \$917 1-2 cash	
Tugs (Ord.) 20 cash	
Kochiens 30 cash	
L. K. Mows 54 cash	
Gulas 11 3-4 cash	
Java Consols 4 1-2 cash	
Telephones 65 cash	

POLICE DETECTIVES.

In Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, July 17.

Every official yamen in Canton has its own detectives for conducting investigation in cases with which the yamen has connection, and the number is so great that there may be an occasional black sheep. This gives the malcontents an opportunity of passing themselves off as detectives and extorting bribes from and causing nuisances to the people.

These malpractices have come to the notice of H.E. the Viceroy, who has ruled that detectives must carry a proof of their engagement on their persons whenever they go out to investigate cases. The public are instructed to bring any such offender before the local authorities.

For every apprehension of a guilty man a reward of \$50 is offered. In addition His Excellency the Canton Viceroy has appointed an official as detective inspector, who is entrusted with the duty of inquiring into the conduct of the detectives, and is required to submit returns of cases of investigation conducted by the detectives.

Foreign Loans for China.

The Chinese are getting extremely fond of foreigners, if we are to judge by the liking they have to foreign money. Here is one of the recent many: Viceroy Oling Jen-chun, of Nanking, has addressed a telegram to the Government deploring the straitened state of the Treasury, and asking for authorization to float a public loan to the amount of several million taels for the opening of Pakow as a commercial port. He submits four methods in connection with this project.

LOG BOOK.

Addition to C.M.S.N. Co's Fleet.

The Norwegian steamer Prominent, which for some time past has been running under charter to the C.M.S.N. Co., has just been purchased by that company. The old complement of officers and engineers have been paid off and will be sent home, the C.M.S.N. Co. putting in their own men. The vessel under the Chinese flag will leave here for the North, and will take the place of the ill-fated str. Meefoo which was lost several months ago.

More Steamers for Japan.

The Bon Line steamer Bon-mohr, which arrived at Koba from Hongkong on June 7, has been sold to a Japanese firm in Kobe. The Bonmohr, which is a steel vessel of 3,000 tons gross, was built in 1893 by Stephen & Sons, Glasgow.

The British steamship Georgia has been sold to a Japanese firm. The Georgia is of 2,707 tons gross, built at Newcastle, in 1889, for the Sun Steamship Co. and for three years ran on the Vancouver-Salinas-Cruz route of the Canadian-Mexican line.

The Liverpool steamer Breconshire, Captain Tomlinson, of 5,600 tons gross and 3,055 tons net register, owned by Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank (Ltd.), which has been running to the Far East in conjunction with the Shire Line, has been sold to Japanese. She was built by Messrs. Harland & Wolf (Ltd.), Belfast, in 1891, with dimensions 140-ft. by 49-2-ft. by 30-ft. The vessel will be delivered at a Japanese port.

Marks for Ferguson Channel.

The China Merchants' steamer Kungping took from Shanghai the new permanent marks for the Ferguson Channel which are to be lighted at night. They are made of steel lattice work, the higher being 60-ft. in length, and will remain in position all through the year.

Ice Breaker for Tientsin.

The "China Critic" understands that the Hsiho Conservancy has under consideration the provision of an ice-breaker for Tientsin, in order to keep the river open during the winter months, at any rate as far up as Tongku.

Tonnage of Japanese Steamships.

The tonnage of Japanese steamships now totals 1,255,000 tons and that of sailing vessels 405,000 tons. During the period from January to April last, an increase of 72,000 tons was shown in the steamers and of 14,000 tons in the sailing vessels. During last year seventy-one steamers were built in Japan, representing a total tonnage of 35,044, in addition to 144 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 11,205.

Japanese Service to Bonin Islands.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government to inaugurate a steamship service between Yokohama, the Bonin Islands, the Marshall, Caroline, and Marian Islands, and Guam.

It is contended that if this be done, mails between those points and Europe can be more rapidly delivered than at present, when they have first to be sent to Hongkong and thence to Tairen.

There is already a fortnightly service between Yokohama and the Bonin group, but the steamers do not go any further, in spite of the fact that trade between Japan and Oceania is annually growing.

News has reached Bangkok of an accident that occurred to the Hollar which left with a cargo of teak for India ports recently. The engines of the ship broke down after leaving Singapore and the ship had to put in at Sabang for repairs. The repairs will take about two or three weeks to complete.

Huangpu Conservancy.

It is understood that the broad principles advanced by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce for the Huangpu Conservancy scheme have the approval of the diplomatic body in Peking, says "Capital and Commerce." The scheme has now been submitted to the Wai Wu-pu, and negotiations will begin after Mr. von Heldenstein's arrival there. There is good authority for stating that the Chinese will consider the proposals sympathetically, as they desire to maintain the work providing that every economy compatible with efficiency is ensured.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Thursday when there were present:

H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick John Denbury Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. C. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, (Registrar-General).

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. P. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

Registrar-General's Report.

The report of the Registrar-General was submitted to the Council. The revenue from all sources during the year was \$15,492, a little less than one-tenth of the revenue for 1908.

The expenditure was \$42,492 compared in the \$43,743 in 1909, and fell short of the estimate by \$3,857.

Under the heading of Protection of Women and Girls, the number of individuals detained under warrant was 302 as compared with 280 in 1909.

The number of women and children passengers examined and allowed to proceed under the Emigration Ordinance was 15,806, as compared with 11,386 in 1909.

The number of assisted male emigrants examined was 2,986 as against 18,511 in 1909. Seventy-seven assisted emigrants were returned from Singapore as medically unfit.

The report deals with the expenses at the Tung Wa Hospital, and also states that the number of admissions have risen and is 4,255 against 3,723 in 1909.

Financial Minutes.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Steam-Launch.

H. E. also recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents (\$21,282.46) in aid of the vote Charges on account of public debt, sinking fund on 3.1-2 per cent. inscribed stock, (Wanchung loan at 1 per cent., £1,143,933.)

These were referred to the Finance Committee on the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary.

Post Office Ordinance.

The first reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1900," was proposed by the Hon. Attorney-General.

The new sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Principal Ordinance differs from the sub-section it replaces by the addition of the words "from all persons who arrive in the Colony with letters, or," by the substitution of the words "intended to be despatched" for the word "transmitted," and by the addition of the words "from out of the Colony."

These amendments were rendered necessary as it was found that the original wording was not sufficient to enable the authorities to deal with attempts to encroach on the exclusive privileges of the Postmaster-General. Section 3 of the Bill is based on section 49 of the Singapore Ordinance No. 5 of 1904 and is introduced for the purpose of giving legislative sanction to a new arrangement. Section 4 is based on section 16 of the Imperial Post Office Act 1903 and on section 31 of the Singapore Ordinance. The importation of lottery tickets is already prohibited by regulations. Section 5 is based on section 9 of the Imperial Act and section 25 of the Singapore Ordinance, section 6 on section 18 of the Imperial Act and section 36 of the Singapore Ordinance, section 7 on section 10 of the Imperial Act, section 8 on section 64 of the Imperial Act, section 9 on section 61 of the Imperial Act, section 10 on section 63 of the Imperial Act with additions to cover the cases of gum, dyes and other injurious substances, and section 11 on section 67 of the Imperial Act.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill.

Carried.

Powers of Crown Solicitor.

The Hon. Attorney-General proposed the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to make provision for the appointment of and to define the powers of the Crown Solicitor and Assistant Crown Solicitor." This Bill is necessary owing to the appointment as Crown Solicitor of Mr. Kemp, who will be an English barrister by the time he arrives in the Colony, and of the decision of the Government to appoint one or more persons, not necessarily legally qualified persons, as Assistant Crown Solicitors.

The Bill was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney-General.

Crown Lands.

The Hon. Attorney-General also proposed the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance of 1900."

H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies has, in despatches dated respectively the 13th January and the 11th May, 1911, advised that the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, should be amended by some express provision being made as to arbitrators' fees. The remuneration of the clerk is fixed by the Governor under section 4 (4) of the Principal Ordinance.

This was also read a first time.

The Attorney-General also moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Prison Ordinance of 1899," which was not upon the standing orders of the day.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Probates Ordinance.

The Council went into Committee on the second reading of the Bill, entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Probates Ordinance 1897."

On the suggestion of the Attorney-General the Bill was left in Committee as it, in connection with the Stamp Bill, makes a change in the law, and it should, the Attorney-General thought, be passed at the same time as the Stamp Ordinance.

Stamp Duties.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management of Stamp Duties." The Attorney-General moved that the Bill be considered in Committee, clause by clause.

Private Vehicles.

In moving the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Private Vehicles Licensing Ordinance 1895," the Attorney-General said that the learned editor who was engaged in revising the ordinances of the colony had in view of the powers conferred upon him considerably revised the old bill and it was thought advisable to embody them in a separate ordinance.

The Bill was also read a third time and passed.

Question of Postage.

The Colonial Secretary proposed the second reading of the Bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of \$438,909.93 to defray the charges of the year 1910."

The Colonial Secretary said:—The things which moved the Government to frame the bill were fully set out to the Council at the last meeting by your Excellency and I don't think it is necessary to say anything.

The Hon. Mr. Howett in the Committee stage said he would like to draw attention to the increase in the Post Office. There was a difference of nearly \$35,000 on the mails sent via Siberia. The question had been before the Council previously but he thought the time had arisen when the question had to be considered by the government. He thought that those people who sent their letters via Siberia ought to pay for it. He did not think it should be paid for by the people of Hongkong.

His Excellency: That has been represented by me to the Secretary of State. The reply of the Secretary of State was that to charge the higher rate was against the whole policy of the British Post Office. The policy has been to reduce the postage to the penny rate for every possible route and to charge the higher rate for the Siberian route is contrary to that policy.

Hon. Mr. Howett:—I think the decision of the Secretary of State is wrong, and I think

the matter ought to be represented to him again.

Dr. Ho Kai said that what his friend meant was that on the letters sent from Hongkong via Siberia there was no loss because the ratepayers were paying for it and not outside.

Other Bills.

The Bills entitled "An Ordinance to amend and codify the law as to Common Forms and as to the Interpretation of Terms used in Ordinances," and "An Ordinance to abolish Minimum Penalties, and to bring the Law of the Colony as to Penalties into uniformity with the Law of England, and for other purposes" were read for a third time.

The report of the Law Committee was also considered and drafts attached thereto, substituted for bills introduced at the last sitting of the Council.

The Council then adjourned till next Thursday week.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S ORGAN RECITAL.

The departure of Mr. Denman Fuller from his usual practice, in giving an organ recital after dinner, despite the miserable weather that prevailed, was a complete success and we hope that the precedent which has now been set will be followed often in the future. The good number that had braved the elements, were given a musical treat such as is always expected now of the clever organist, who never fails to demonstrate his complete mastery over the instrument. It would be futile to individualise each item, for they were all rendered well, but special mention should be made of the rendering of an excerpt from Cavalleria Rusticana. We have heard this selection from Mascagni's famous opera many times and under many conditions, but cannot remember ever hearing such a fine interpretation before. The breadth of treatment was masterly, and was marked throughout by a technique that must have appealed to all lovers of fine music.

The vocalists were Dr. Schofield, R.N., and Edgar Watts, who were responsible for two duets, "Now we are Ambassadors," Mendelssohn, and "So Thou Hatest Thy Divine Petition." Dr. Schofield also sang Gounod's "Nazareth," members of the Cathedral Choir rendering the chorals.

WHAMPOA SLIPS.

Approaches to be Deepened.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 20.

His Excellency Ngai Hon, Court Counsellor, and Director of the Whampoa Dock in Canton, has decided that the slip bars are too shallow for the admission of vessels of deep draught for the purpose of effecting repairs, and intends to improve the same by dredging. The Director has submitted his suggestions for effecting general improvements in the dock to the Viceroy, for consideration and approval.

JIMAH CASE.

Share Forfeiture.

The action brought by James Henry Wills against the Jimah Rubber Estates, Ltd., and the three directors concerned was concluded before the Chief Justice, Sir Archibald Law, last Thursday, judgment being reserved.

Mr. Upcott contended that the evidence in cross-examination left the case exactly where it was before, and that it was merely directed to show that possibly if the directors had referred to the accounts, had they been in existence, they would not have signed the certificate as fully paid. It was not in the least point to enquire how it was that the certificates came to be signed as fully paid. It was common ground they were, and the question for the Court was, what was the legal effect of it. The estoppel did not rest on negligence, and in so far as counsel for the plaintiff cross-examined defendant's witnesses to prove they were careless sort of people, he was merely taking upon himself more than was necessary.

Mr. Braddell replied on points of law.

SUPREME COURT.

A Short Case.

An action was heard in the Supreme Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Gompertz in which the Kwong Chun Shing firm were plaintiffs, claiming from Tsang Yau, alias Tsang Sun Yau, the sum of \$600.88, being balance due for goods sold and supplied.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Harding for defendants.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing: I appear for plaintiffs, I understand. Mr. Harding, who is absent, consents to judgment with a stay of execution for a fortnight with leave to apply.

The Judge agreed.

WATER POLO.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. B.O.C.

The first match of the season under the auspices of the Hongkong Water Polo Association was played in the V.R.C. bath on Wednesday. The game created no small amount of interest, but, briefly summed up, was a poor exhibition of water polo. The teams were:—

88th Co. R.G.A.: West; Hardy and Patterson; Ryan; Hughes, Snow and Batchelor.

B.O.C.: White; da Roza and Carvalho; Rodrigues; Witchell, Logan and Chunyut.

The B.O.C. were first to reach the ball, and were not slow to take full advantage of such an opening. Following the invariable back pass, Logan was given possession, and, swimming close in, he delfly gave the ball to Witchell, who had hard lines in not opening the score.

It was easy to see after this incident which was the better team. The Soldiers lacked the combination which was of such benefit to the B.O.C., and the latter apparently discovering this weakness in their opponents were more forceful. Within two minutes of the commencement they had recorded the first goal through Carvalho, who was playing a good game at back.

The game had hardly resumed when Logan, after a fine individual effort, put on Number 2, Carvalho quickly followed with a third, and the last goal of the first half was registered by Rodrigues.

Half-time: B.O.C. 4; 88th Co. R.G.A., 0.

The second half was more even, the Soldiers showing up to more advantage and Hughes and Snow ably backed up by Batchelor, made a big attempt to reduce the score. The weak spot in the team was in the defence, and West ought to have dealt better with three of the shots which found the net.

The game taken as a whole was all in favour of the B.O.C., and they were, to put it colloquially, "the only team in it."

Final: B.O.C. 4; 88th Co. R.G.A., 0.

THE MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

Thursday's Proceedings.

Defendant Committed for Trial.

Percy Edward Gibson, a chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage, was brought up on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Thursday on a charge of alleged manslaughter of a Chinese boy at Wanchai on the 10th July last. Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, prosecuted, while Inspector W. Korr watched the proceedings on behalf of the Police.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Assistant Superintendent at the Government Civil Hospital, gave medical evidence, in the course of which he testified that the deceased was brought to the hospital in an unconscious state. On the following morning, he made a post-mortem examination of the corpse. He found a bruise on the forehead, a cut on the right upper lip, a bruise on the right knee and a fracture of the skull. Otherwise, the organs were healthy. Death was due to fracture of the skull.

The evidence of a number of Chinese witnesses was also taken. After further evidence the case was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, after the usual caution had been administered to the defendant.

Defendant on being asked whether he wished to make a statement, said: "I am not guilty."

OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph."]

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—My patriotism, my devotion to truth and my countrymen residing in this British Colony, compel me to reply to Mgr. Fowler, an American Catholic Prelate, who in an issue of the "South China Morning Post" of the 14th instant caused to be published incorrect and injurious views of the Philippines and the Filipinos.

For this reason I beg to request a space in your paper, for which the eight million Filipinos will thank you.

In his interview, Mgr. Fowler said: "Although there is a strong party in America—the Democratic Party—who are against retaining the Philippines. That is going to be one of their cries, but even if they get to parliament—and they have a chance—I do not think they will lose hold of the islands. I think the course of action they would adopt would be to send out a commission to the Philippines, who would report that America had spent too much to justify the giving up of the Philippines. The natives are dreaming of independence and are relying on the Democratic Party, but I think they will find the Democrats taking up the same position as the Republicans."

All these can pass unheeded, though we, the Filipinos, believe that American Democrats are honest politicians, and would not deceive us as the Republicans did. If, however, Mgr. Fowler's assertions prove true, we will have to seek our liberty by other courses. The eight million Filipinos are not like Indians who may be exterminated little by little, nor are they Afro-Americans who may be lynched easily in the streets of America. The Filipinos are the more advanced race in civilization among Orientals, and whoever doubts it may consult the Census taken 1902, and compare it with all Oriental countries including the dreaded Japan.

But what cannot pass unheeded are Mgr. Fowler's estimate of the Filipinos, when at the end of his interview he said that, if we were given independence, revolution would be constantly breaking out, because we are mere children as far as government went.

Revolution! Why? Under Spanish regime revolution broke out, because the country reached the proper age when it should govern itself, and had to seek with the point of the bayonet the liberties denied it, and demanded with pacific means by the people. Against America there was a revolution, because, besides provoking us breaking hostilities on February 1st, 1890, they have not fulfilled their solemn promises to recognize our national independence, after the whole Archipelago have been militarily occupied by our forces, except Manila, the capital, which surrendered to the American Navy, thanks to help rendered by the Filipinos who blockaded the city by land. But a revolution under the Philippines own government, seems rather a bold prophecy. A revolution is the fruit of oppression or tyranny. A country never revolutionizes simply for fun. While the Philippines are governed by a Foreign Power, sooner or later, revolution must break out. This is a historical law. But once free and independent, a revolution is simply impossible, because an abject cause tollitur effectus, and, besides, the Filipinos are naturally a peaceful race. A happy country dreams not of a revolution.

"We are mere children as far as government went" is a false and calumnious assertion. We refer to facts which are more eloquent than speeches.

They cannot be mere children who throw off the Spanish yoke by force of arms, and establishing afterwards a republic which, though it lived but a short life yet surprised the world with her laws, wisely laid out and effectively enforced.

They cannot be mere children who to defend their national honour have fought a powerful nation as America.

They cannot be mere children who actually have a President and two Magistrates in the Supreme Court of Justice, four Members in the Philippine Commission, two Resident Delegates in the Capital at Washington, an Attorney General, a Secretary of Finance and Justice, eighty-one Delegates to the Assembly with their Philippine Speaker, thirty-three Provincial Governors, nine District Judges, six hundred Justices of Peace, six hundred Municipal Councils, etc. who, according to the Reports of every American Governor General, fulfil satisfactorily the requirements of their duties.

They cannot be mere children who, according to the latest census, have over six hundred Lawyers as many Doctors, Pharmacists, Journalists, Bishops, Priests, Financiers, Engineers, Shipowners, Merchants, Poets, etc.

They cannot be mere children who produce men of world-wide fame such as D. Rizal, Painter Luna, Statesman Del Pilar, Promoter Mabini, Chemist Del Rosario, General Luna and others whose names have traversed the frontiers of our Archipelago for their learning and accomplishments.

The Rev. Gentleman is Prelate of the Catholic Church, and, instead of mingling himself with political worldly questions, should devote himself to more useful things to his sect and to his God. Jesus said: My Kingdom is not on Earth.—I am, Dear Sir, yours respectfully,

TAGA-KOTTA.

Hongkong, July 10.

MACAO HARBOUR.

The Dredging Operations.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 18.

His Excellency the Canton Viceroy is reported to have telegraphed to the New Cabinet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the dropping up of the question of dredging the Macao Harbour is, to some extent, the outcome of the lingering on of the Macao Boundary delimitation question. Now, as the excitement and agitation of the Chinese which have been brought about by the high-handed action of the Macao Government, are so great, it is feared that an international complication of unusual character may momentarily break out. The Viceroy is pressing the Cabinet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to come to an early decision as to whether the Macao boundary delimitation question should be settled in the capital or in Canton.

LOG BOOK.

A Case of Plague on the M. M. Tonkin.

On the arrival of the M. M. s.s. Tonkin from the Far East at Colombo the Port Surgeon, who boarded the vessel, found one of the first-class passengers, a Frenchman of Bangkok, who embarked at Singapore, suffering with what he suspected to be plague. The vessel was accordingly placed in strict quarantine, and on Sunday a further examination of the unfortunate passenger was made. Dr. Aldo Castellani's assistance being requisitioned. The Port Surgeon's suspicions were confirmed and the vessel was ordered to proceed to Galle to land the patient as well as the other passengers, about seven in number, booked for Colombo. The attack of plague, it appears, was a mild one and the patient was practically recovering from it when he arrived.

Capt. Rignier Severely Injured.

On the outward voyage of the F. M. S. Salazio to Australia Captain Rignier had to be left behind at Melbourne owing to serious injuries sustained when the vessel was approaching Melbourne from Adelaide. It appears that Captain Rignier was on the bridge when a big sea swept the vessel, hitting the commander off his feet and hurling him against the ship's rail, breaking several of his ribs.

Truck Tragedy.

On Thursday, while a Chinese was walking along one of the Colony's roads, was run over by a truck loaded with cases of goods and was killed. Beyond this, we have been unable to gather further details.

CHINESE GIFTS.

To King and Queen.

Of all the Coronation presents which the King and Queen will receive from foreign potentates, none will surpass in splendour and true artistic value those which have been sent to their Majesties by the Emperor of China. Those include, among many other items, the following:—

Two screens of Soochow lacquer coloured with vermilion and inscribed with Chinese jade letters on a black background. These letters, 108 in number, are really varieties of a single character which means "longevity."

Two large vases about 5 ft. high, of cloisonne blue enamel; two low divisional screens of black wood, with panels of painted porcelain; two dressing tables with mirrors in gilt metal frames, also of Soochow lacquer. They were made from a foreign pattern. Two small screens with coloured panels in black wood frames; two arm-chairs of Soochow lacquer with gilt seats and cushions of peacock-blue satin to harmonise with the red lacquer; a number of fancy-shaped vases in Soochow lacquer, all richly carved and depicting scenes from Chinese life.

The presents are the handiwork of Chinese workmen, and, according to the "Daily Mail," are valued at £20,000. They were shipped direct from Shanghai, and reached their destination on 13th June. They were packed in 40 large cases lined with yellow silk padded with cotton-wool. All the presents will be conveyed to Buckingham Palace on June 19, and presented with an autograph letter from the boy Emperor to their Majesties by the Chinese Envoy to the Coronation, Prince Tsai Chon.

ABUSING A PRIVILEGE.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 15, 1911.

Foreign purchasers and exporters of native produce or merchandise from the interior of China, have all along been exempted from the payment of duties on same by virtue of transit passes granted to them on submission to the Customs of invoices giving the descriptions and quantities of the native produce or merchandise for export. It has repeatedly been discovered that many exporters are exporting native produce or merchandise in excess of the quantities set forth in the Customs invoices, and that their names are being made use of by others in applying for transit passes with intent to avoid the payment of local duty. These malpractices have reached the ears of the Superintending Board of Customs at Peking, and the foreign ministers in the Capital have been approached on the matter, all of whom agreed to instruct the consuls in different treaty ports to inform their respective nationals that, in future, when they apply to the Customs for transit passes, they must solemnly and sincerely declare that they are not exporting native produce or merchandise in excess of the quantities put down on the invoices, that they are applying for the transit passes themselves, that never have they allowed their names to be made use of by others for the purpose of misleading the Customs authorities and that they have bought and are exporting the goods themselves. The new rules respecting the export of native produce or merchandise by foreigners have just been telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy who in turn has notified the Customs.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The List.

The following is the list of charges which will be heard at the Criminal Sessions which commence on Tuesday:—

Wong Chun and Wong Kam, robbery and receiving.

Lai Yeng, kidnapping.

Chan Kam, administering drug.

Wong Lam and others, robbery and receiving stolen goods.

Leung In Yau, robbery.

Yeung Kam and Wong Yan, kidnapping (two counts).

Chan Tin and Chan Wing, armed robbery and receiving stolen goods.

Li Yan and Lo Pan, robbery (two counts) and attempted robbery.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Heavy Sentence for Kidnapping.

The Criminal Sessions were concluded Wednesday morning.

The remaining case was one in which Yung, Lau and Wong Yau were placed on trial to answer two charges of kidnapping—charges heard before the following gentlemen, comprising a jury, and Sir Francis Piggott, the Chief Justice.

T. P. Hall (foreman), H. Hupenden, B. Galluzzi, K. Sayer, E. H. Evans, A. Stevenson, V. Fernandes.

The charge was read to the prisoners by the Court interpreter, who, turning to the judge, said:—“The first prisoner was going to plead guilty, but the second prisoner nudged him and told him not to plead guilty.”

Both prisoners then pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Alabaster, who prosecuted, addressing the jury said:—

A Simple Case.

“This is a simple case of kidnapping—a child of four years. The first count charges prisoners with taking away the child with intent to deprive the father of his possession; the second count charges them with detaining the child.”

“The boy lives with his father and grandmother—he has no mother. At half-past eight on the morning of June 14th the child was missed, and a report was made to the police, and the men were subsequently arrested.”

“About eight o'clock in the morning prisoners took the child to a house. No. 1 prisoner was carrying the child, and No. 2 followed. One of the people in the house asked prisoners why they had brought the child. No. 1 said: ‘Somebody wants a small boy.’ Both were taken to the police station.”

“When charged, No. 1 said: ‘I only went to the house to have some tea. I am perfectly innocent.’ No. 2 said: ‘A woman told me to take the boy to the house and I should get one or two dollars as go-between.’ Mr. Alabaster in conclusion said he thought the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that prisoners deliberately stole the child with intent to sell it.”

Evidence was called in support of the statement and in summing up the Chief Justice said there was not the slightest discrepancy in the evidence. The identity of the child had been proved and the case was clearly made out.

The jury found prisoners guilty and No. 1 was sentenced to five years’ imprisonment with hard labour, and No. 2 to seven years’ imprisonment with hard labour.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.

An Australian Proclamation.

The following proclamation by the Commonwealth of Australia will be of interest to those of our readers who are connected with the shipping trade to Australia:—

“Whereas by the Customs Act 1901-1910 it is enacted that all goods the importation of which may be prohibited by proclamation are prohibited imports, and that the power of prohibiting the importation of goods shall authorize prohibition subject to any special condition or restriction, and that goods imported contrary to any such condition or restriction shall be prohibited imports;

And whereas it is desirable to prohibit the importation into the Commonwealth of goods packed in bags or sacks whose contents exceed two hundred pounds in weight, and which in regard to unshipment must necessarily be carried on the backs of the persons employed in handling the same;

Now therefore I, William H. H. Dudley, the Governor-General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, do hereby prohibit from and after the 1st day of August, 1911, the importation into the Commonwealth of goods packed in bags or sacks whose contents exceed two hundred pounds in weight, and which in regard to unshipment must necessarily be carried on the backs of the persons employed in handling the same.”

THE BOMBARDMENT OF COLOWAN.

Memorial Monument.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, July 16.

The 13th of July was the first anniversary of the victorious attack on the pirate stronghold at Colowan by the Portuguese naval and military forces of Macao. His Excellency the Governor and Senhora Machado, accompanied by a very large number of guests who had been invited for the occasion, left in the gunboat Macau at 10 o'clock for the island, the scene of the exciting events of a year ago. So great was the number of guests that an extra steam launch had to be requisitioned to convey them. On arrival at Colowan the Governor inspected the soldiers of the garrison, who were drawn up on the quay to welcome him. He then proceeded to lay the first stone of a monument, a wooden model of which stood in the place of the one to be erected. It is in the form of a column bearing in Portuguese the words “Combat of the 13th July, 1910.” His Excellency then addressed the troops. He said that the well-earned and devotion to duty of the soldiers and sailors of Portugal had again been shown on Colowan last year and that it was on occasions of this kind that their country had reason to be proud of them. He recalled occasions in past history where the artillery had fought against terrible odds in Macao, and reminded them of the gallant defence the Portuguese had made in years past against formidable enemies of this, the most ancient European colony in the Far East. The affair of last year was of serious importance, because it established beyond a doubt the sovereignty of the Portuguese Republic over Colowan. In eloquent terms he exhorted the troops to continue to be worthy of their glorious traditions and to deserve well of their country. Cheers were then given for the Republic of Portugal and His Excellency the Governor. The guests then proceeded to one of the quarters where a portion of the garrison are stationed. Large awnings afforded ample shade, and delicious refreshments of all kinds were spread on tables nearby. An old fort, erected more than a generation ago by the Portuguese, adjoined the festive scene, and was a mute but striking witness of Portuguese supremacy over the island. Dancing was indulged in during the afternoon, in spite of the heat, which, however, was greatly mitigated by the cool sea breeze. Their Excellencies visited the soldiers’ mess, and were warmly greeted. An enjoyable afternoon was spent by everybody. The Police band provided the music.

TIN POSITION.

The “Penang Gazette” of July 14th states that the tin consumption for June was: United Kingdom 900; Continent 1,300; United States 2,400; total 4,600 tons.

The visible supply on July 1st was 16,751 tons. The consumption for June was exceedingly poor, against which the Straits shipments of 5,055 tons was very heavy, which increased the visible supply by 630 tons.

Spot tin is still at a considerable premium.

July shipments from the Straits again promise to be fairly large and with quiet markets generally, it is still on the cards that prices may recede, unless speculators once more enter the market.

The result of high prices ruling for spot is that July’s supply is estimated at 8,000 tons, including 4,000 Straits, leading the tin merchants of Europe to expect larger supplies from other countries in the autumn, thus tending to further reduce the consumption.

Straits tin prospects are not generally very bright.

Fillet Affection.

A folk of a rice-exporting firm at 33, Des Vaux Road West was last week dismissed from the shop. Having a good knowledge of the import of the establishment, he paid the place an unexpected visit and stole \$70 in subsidiary coins, of which he sent \$60 to his mother in the country, who was stated to be short of funds and the balance he retained for himself. The case came on at the Magistracy this morning and was remanded.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Tinnevely Murder.

The latest information received from Shencottah shows that Dharmaraja Iyer had not been arrested. His name appears in the correspondence seized and he took some sort of drug or other and got so ill that he had to be taken to hospital.

The police suspected that he attempted to poison himself but the man, who is now recovering in hospital, states that he had taken some medicine which had been given to him by a Sanjayi. Whether he really attempted to poison himself remains to be seen. Arumachalam Pillay, who had been arrested in Calcutta, was brought here in charge of two constables. He was made over to the local police who placed Arumachalam before the Magistrate and had him remanded to custody.

The correspondence seized in his house is now being translated and examined by the police.

225 Reward for Messenger Boy who found the Gem.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has given a reward of 225 to the messenger boy who found his lost diamond in Pall Mall. On coming to London the Maharajah brought with him jewels valued at £100,000, which he wore at the Coronation. The diamond in question fell from his turban as he was returning from the King’s levee, and was picked up in the gutter by a passing messenger boy.

Keamari Shipping Work.

Shipping work at Keamari is in full swing. There are several steamers at the wharf discharging and taking in cargo, and as there is no more accommodation two tugs are lying in the stream awaiting an opportunity to secure berths. Several more vessels are expected.

The Port Trust and Railway are affording every facility to bridge over the congested state of things. Keamari yard is full of bags of grain awaiting shipment.

The steamer Saint Dunstan, which sustained some damage while leaving the port and had to put back for the safety of herself and the cargo, left after the damage was repaired which necessitated the discharge of a portion of her cargo.

Delhi District Still Plague Stricken.

Although the mortality from plague has greatly diminished at Delhi, the district continues to be declared a plague-infected area. The surrounding districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, and Umballa are also plague-infected. Among other districts in the Punjab, parts of which are suffering from the plague Kangra, Hoshiarpore, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang and Multan, and the native states, except Bhawalpur and the hill states of Simla continue to be declared plague-infected areas.

Salvage Operations.

The Government of India has accorded sanction to the acceptance by Commander N. F. J. Wilson, Port Officer, Karachi, of the honorarium of Rs. 7,500 from the Karachi Port Trust in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the salvage of the steamers Cresswell and Othello stranded near Karachi last year.

Opium Trade.

The Government of India have under consideration several proposals of the opium question which have arisen out of the recent Treaty with China. The text of the treaty has now been published in India, and it is feared that the import trade in this commodity will altogether come to an end before long, the latest within the next couple of years.

Typhoon Warnings.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4:15 p.m.:—“Manila, July 18, 2:17 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon more than 300 miles distant moving W.N.W. or N.W.”

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 12 noon to-day:—“Manila, July 19 11.1 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, filling up. Cyclone or typhoon N. of Yap moving W.N.W.”

LOG BOOK.

American Gunboat Aground.

News has been received in Shanghai that an American gunboat went aground on a sandbank at Kiechow, some sixty miles above Kinkiang, a couple of days ago. At present it is not known which of the American vessels up river the information refers to, as at the time of the accident the Villalobos was due to be coming down river and the Sumar to be going up. So far there is no news as to whether she has been able to get off.

Hangsang Struck a Rock.

On her arrival at Shanghai it was found necessary for the Chinese steamer “Hangsang” to go into dock owing to her having struck the rocks in the vicinity of High Island Pass while coming down Canton River. When nearing the Pass the steering gear of the vessel jammed, causing her to bilge on the rocks. As, however, she was making very little water she was enabled to go on to Shanghai. On being docked at the Tankard on June 18 it was found that three or four plates would have to be removed as well as a section of her bilge-keel on the port side.

The Last of the Opium Hulks.

The remains of the old opium hulk Yuen Fah which for many years did duty in the service of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was recently towed to the Yih Chong wharf, Shanghai, where the final step of breaking her up will be completed. With the passing of the Yuen Fah goes the last of the opium hulks that at one time played so conspicuous a part in the history of Hongkong.

Thefts on P. & O. Steamers.

Owing to the numerous thefts committed on board the P. & O. steamers at the various ports of call, an order has been received from Home forbidding money changers, pedlars and newspaper and post card sellers going on board the company’s vessels at Singapore or elsewhere.

The E. & A. Mail Line.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., the local agents of the Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd., are informed that the managers of the line have decided to make the experiment of including Shanghai among the ports called at by the steamers on their return voyages from Japan to Australia, in addition to making the call there on the northward trip only, as is the case at present.

By this means, the duration of the voyage from Shanghai to Sydney will be shortened to about twenty-four days, thus effecting a saving of about eight days on the length of the voyage as performed via Japan and Hongkong under the present service.

The S. S. Hazel Dollar.

The str. Hazel Dollar, before reported as these columns as having gone ashore near Everett, Wash., while bound to China, put back to Seattle where she was surveyed. It was estimated that the repairs would take sixty days and the cost would be about \$100,000. Her cargo of 3,600,000 feet of lumber, which she had aboard when she grounded, was discharged at Everett when she put back to that port.

ANGLO-CHINESE OPIUM TREATY.

New Development.

THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, July 18.

As already reported in your columns, the Anti-Opium Medicine Farm was established on Sunday last.

It is now reported that the British Consul at Shaoen has received telegraphic instructions from the British Minister at Peking to lodge a strong protest with the Canton Viceroy against the existence of the Farm which is in contravention to the Anglo-Chinese Treaty recently ratified and is also detrimental to the interests of the British merchants in Hongkong in the opium trade.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy to the effect that the British Minister at Peking has protested against the existence of the Farm and asked the Canton Viceroy to settle the matter without delay.

THE MORETON TERRACE CASE.

Amusing Evidence.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this afternoon, the adjourned hearing was continued in the case in which E. Braun, a sugar-boiler in the employ of Jardine’s Refinery, was charged at the instance of A. J. Walter, Chief Engineer on board the s.s. Charles Hardman, and Mrs. Walter with alleged assault near Quarry Bay on the 12th July last. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainants and Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinsons and Crist, appeared for the defence. The cases were taken together.

Dr. Harston gave medical evidence, in the course of which he stated that he examined Mrs. Walter and found a bruise on one of her wrists.

A ricksha coolie was the next witness called. Witness stated that on the day in question, defendant engaged his ricksha and got down at Quarry Bay. On being landed his fare, witness remonstrated, whereupon defendant assaulted witness.

At this point, witness was questioned by his Worship as to whether defendant handled the ricksha, in any way, to which witness replied: “He did not do anything to my ricksha. He only upset it.”

The first complainant was at this stage cross-examined by Mr. Harris.

Mr. Harris: How many chickens did you have on the 12th?—A dozen small hens and a dozen small chickens.

Not more than 24?—May be more, may be less.

How many did Gibson have?—I don’t know. I don’t count his chickens.

You also had two pigs?—No, only one, which I kept at my brother-in-law’s house.

Where’s the pig?—Eaten.

Do you ever put the chickens in the house?—In the evening.

Have any been lost?—I don’t count my chickens.

Did you or your wife consult the doctor after the assault the next day?—No.

Why?—I don’t know.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

COMPANY MEETING.

Talang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Talang Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held on Friday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Sturman and Martin, No. 8, Kingsway Road, Mr. H. O. White, Chairman of the Company, presiding. There were present Messrs. F. Reiber, J. M. Robb, F. T. Ho, Y. C. Tong (Directors), Mr. K. W. Godfrey, legal adviser and shareholders representing 3,525 shares.

The Secretary (Mr. W. Martin) having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said he was sorry to announce that out of the 10,000 debentures offered only 150 had been subscribed for, and that the only thing which remained for the Company was to go into voluntary liquidation. He therefore proposed:

“That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that a liquidator be appointed for the purpose of such winding-up.”

Mr. F. Reiber seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Robb, Mr. E. M. Ross and Mr. C. C. Dunman were appointed liquidators and their fee was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. on the receipts and 5 per cent. on dividends paid. The proceedings soon after terminated.

Death of Mrs. Cunliffe.

The death has occurred in the General Hospital, Penang, of Mrs. Cunliffe, wife of Mr. P. Cunliffe, who was present at the deathbed. The deceased lady was admitted to the Hospital on Wednesday and operated on for an internal abscess. She gradually sank till death followed. Mrs. Cunliffe was only thirty years of age.

COMMERCIAL.

Singapore Share Circular.

A great improvement has taken place in the market during the past week and shares in general have been more active with the volume of business somewhat increased. Sterling Rubbers show a considerable advance on last week’s prices.

Rubber.—In Sterling Rubbers, Lamdrons have been placed at 60s. 3d. Solingors 40s. Langkat Sumatras 47s. 6d. Ledburys 57s. 6d. Bukit Kajangs 37s. 6d. to 41s. 10-12d. Vallambrosas 27s. 6d. Singei Kapars 9s. 7-12d. Merlimaus 3s. 8d. Bortams 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. Sumatra Paras 9s. Allagars 4s. Batang Malukus 1s. 9d. and Majedies 9d. Business has been done in Castelfields at 25 15s. Anglo Javans 4s. 9d. Yam Sengs 7s. 7-12d. and Chimpuls 1s. 4-12d. There has been also more doing in Local Shares, amongst which Singapore and Johore have been done at \$10. Sandycrofts \$18. Pegohs \$27 to \$27.25. New Serandahs \$2.05. Alor (Tajahs) \$1.40 to \$1.55. New Singapore \$5. Pantais \$1.15 to \$1.20. Trufalgars 80 cents and Martins 10 cents discount.

Mining.—Tronohs have been again a very steady market, between \$40 and \$41. Kintals have been placed at \$18.30, Lahats \$11.70, Pusing Bahrus \$5.05, and Rahman Tin \$10.

General.—Straits Traders have been changing hands at \$49 to \$49.50. Hiloy Hargroves \$80 to \$82.50 and Singapore Trams 3s.

Rubber Company Dividends.

The Bukit Rajah Rubber Company, Limited, pays a final dividend of 70 per cent., making 150 per cent. for the year. They place to reserve £5,500, carrying forward £7,088. The estimated crop for the current year is 550,000 lb. The company paid the same dividend for 1909-10. The estimated crop for the year was 300,000 lbs., which was considerably exceeded. The Harpenden (Selangor) Rubber Company, Limited, pays an interim dividend of 25 per cent. The Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Company, Ltd., pays an interim dividend of 15 per cent.

Milk and Eggs.

A syndicate, consisting of a few well-known and influential Singapore residents, has been formed under the name of the Singapore Poultry and Dairy Farm Syndicate to take over and extend the Singapore Poultry Farm, adding thereto a Modern Sanitary and up-to-date Cowhouse and Dairy. A practical expert and his wife, bringing with them a life-long experience in the various departments allotted to them, have been already engaged and are coming from England to take charge of the Dairy and Poultry portions of the Farm respectively.

The above syndicate has been formed to carry out a promise given by the Farm to the Municipality, that they would be in a position to supply pure milk to the various public institutions of Singapore in the course of the current year. The Dairy Farm will be worked on the same premises as the Poultry Farm situated in Chancery Lane.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, in view of establishing some branch offices in Australia, will shortly send an official to inspect the business conditions there. The Bank will also establish branch offices at Calcutta and Rangoon.

The first forecast of this year’s rice-harvest in Formosa estimates the output at 2,421,984 koku, an estimated increase of 33,810 koku as compared with the harvest of last year.

Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Oliphant Hutchinson to be Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and Mr. D. W. Traiman as District Officer for the Northern District of the New Territories.

Soldiers Refuse to Pay Legal Fare.

Admiral Li Chun has instructed the military authorities throughout the province that as the work of clearing out rubbers and pirates is being vigorously taken in hand, soldiers may be transferred or sent away daily. It is a common practice among the soldiers refusing to pay legal fare, while travelling on launches. Offenders in future will be severely punished.

DAY BY DAY.

Enjoy what you have; work for what you lack.

The Sholford Rubber Estate pays an interim dividend of ten per cent.

The man who looks for an easy job is very apt to find it—and that’s the last of him.

Mr. Wood (a British Consul in Siam), and a relative of Mr. Bird, architect, Hongkong, was a passenger home on the Nishima Maru.

The Rev. A. J. Walker and Mrs. Walker left Shanghai for Nohiwei on Thursday on board the C.N.S. Shengking.

A Changchun despatch states that Russia is increasing her troops on the frontier on the ground that the mounted bandits are in great numbers there.

A catchweight tug of war team from the U.S.S. Cal’oa will challenge any team in the Colony, eight a-side; H. A. From, manager.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 16th July, 1911:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	413	180
Chinese	175	2,417
Total	588	2,597

Scholastic.

Mr. S. Hore, a master at the Diocesan Boys’ School, has recently succeeded in winning the highest teaching diploma given by the Phonetic Institute, Bath, thus fully qualifying as a teacher of Lillman’s system of shorthand.

Fire in Newspaper Office.

A fire broke out in the offices of the Hankow “Daily News” on the 10th inst. Two fires have occurred in these offices within a space of eight days. It is alleged that the last fire was wilfully started.

Shanghai Tannery Co.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Tannery Co., held on Thursday, at the offices, 44 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, the resolutions sanctioning the reduction of the capital of the Company from Tls. 150,000 Shanghai Syces to Mexican \$150,000 divided into 3,000 shares of \$50 was confirmed.

Oxford Locals.

The Oxford Local examinations opened on Monday at Queen’s College and will continue till the 21st inst. The entries for the last ten years have been as follows:—81 Candidates in 1902, 90 in 1903, 63 in 1904, 101 in 1905, 102 in 1906, 105 in 1907, 133 in 1908, 141 in 1909, 230 in 1910 and 264 and 1 Higher Local in 1911.

Honour for Queen’s College Boy.

H. E. Tuan Pang, the Director General of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow Railways, has decided to appoint a director of railways in each province, whose duty it will be to superintend the work on the respective provincial railways. H. E. Wen Chung Yiu, ex-junior Amban to Tibet, and a distinguished old boy of Queen’s College, has been appointed director of railways for the province of Kwangtung.

Vigorous Search for Arms.

H. E. the Canton Viceroy has just discovered that in many of the villages in the Province, arms and ammunition had been secretly stored, hence the prevalence of robbery, and the frequency of cases of people being held up for ransom. His Excellency has appointed several able and energetic deputies to go round the Province and to conduct a vigorous search for arms and ammunition in secret possession from house to house, and from village to village. Offenders on discovery will be severely punished.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd.

Subject to audit the Directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will recommend at the Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders to be held on August the 8th the payment of a dividend of \$1.25 per share or \$100,000, writs off book value of steamers, properties or d wharves \$25,000, transfer to Depreciation and Insurance Fund £10,000, transfer to Special Pairs Fund \$5,000 and carry forward to New Account \$24,428.30.

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